Towels, Napkins, &c.

AND GLASSWARE. Fixtures of the house, 2, 4, v New Billiard Tables. Balls, Cues, Racks, &c., &c. HE LARGEST SALE OF

ass Furniture city. Is worthy the attention of HO-Il of the best quality, made to order g manufacturers of the city. ng, March 23, at 9:30 o'clock. KLISON, POMEROY & CO., P. GORE & CO.,

GOODS.

RTATION OF LINEN GOODS. Lianns, de., making in special sale of sered in the city. Also, special sale of NE OF DRESS GOODS. rice, Jeans, &c. Fige Dress Shirts. Also, Calico, Cher-genhirts, &c. pershirts, &c.

se, and Furnishing Goods.

le'elock, at which time will be offered
to regular line of Ingrain and Cottage ry Brussels Carpets.

AETONS. op Baggies, & Democrats AUCTION.

our Opening Sale on TUES ake our Opening Sale on TUES23, at 11 a. m. premut. We
he FINEST ASSORTMENT
IN OPEN AND COVERED
KE PLACTONS, OPEN AND
ITES, PHAETONS, DEMOD HARNESS ever offered in
he late opening of Spring has
afacturers to get advances, and
ill be sold.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av. N, ON TUESDAY, MARCH 23, pund, Bay Horse; one Single tone Govered Delivery Wagon. h., sharp. 60. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. 88 and 70 Wabash-ev. UR AUCTION SALE

'S & SHOES, ednesday, March 24, to our UNUSUAL LARGE shall offer a VERY FINE

LF BOOTS. WELL-ASSORTED SLIPPERS. GOODS WARRANTED.

day, March 25, at 9 1-2 o'clock. TY AND COUNTRY DEALERS.

ICE CUSTODIAN'S SALE OF Y MORNING, March 22, at 10 o'clock. IT 105 EAST MADISON ST. TEEL FURNITURE, LLING 245 HURON-ST.

MORNING, March 22, at 10 o'clock, which could be seen that the seen that WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Anctioneers.

TRADE SALE.

Y MORNING, March E., at 9% o'clock,
OTHING, HOSTERY, GLOVES,
S, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, AND GAPS,
AT 108 EAST MADISON-ST. SPECIAL SALF.
DAY MORNING, March 24, at 10 e'elock, GLASSWARE, Table Cutlery, Carpets, AT 100 RAST MADISON-SI:
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

VM. F. HODGES & CO. ALL SELL at the 3-story marble-front.

3 ASHLAND-AV., DPPOSITE UNION PARK,
AY, March 22, at 10 a. m., consisting of one
occurod Piano, fine Brusseds and Ingrais
suphout the house, Marbis-to-come Brusseds,
ing. Sitting, and Chamber-beto, Fine Bedding,
Kitting, Long Control, Fine Bedding,
Kittishen and Laundry Urensile, Crockery,
the., sele. Salayout Audithout reserve
WM. F. HUDGES & CO., Auditioneers,
WM. F. HUDGES & CO., Auditioneers,
Nos. 656 and 638 West Lake-sh.

S. P. McNAMARA & CO.,

CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, orning, March 23, at 9½ o'clock. First-class k of all kinds consigned expressly for this sale.

The Chicago Paily Tribune.

VOLUME 28.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1875.

DRY GOODS. BUSINESS.

\$75,000

DryGoods

To be sold to WIND UP BUSI-NESS before May 1, consisting of many Fine Goods: Black and Fancy Stripe Silks, Black Cashmere, and Black Alpacas, Plain and Fancy Stripe Dress Goods, some of them one-half Mormer prices.

The largest stock of CASSI-MERES, CLOTHS, and FLAN-NELS on the West Side, reduced over one-third. Table Linens and White Goods at one-half former prices.

HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, and GLOVES, at such prices as was never offered before, to close out. Bargains in Notions, Corsets, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Collars, and Cuffs, Jet Jewelry, and Neck

All Goods marked in plain figures. Store to Rent from May 1.

224 & 226 W. MADISON-ST.

GLOVES. TO-DAY,

GRAND **OPENING**

AT THE

Paris Glove Store

94 STATE-ST.

FRUITS.

FRUITSI

Choice Malaga Grapes, Choice Valencia Oranges Choice Messina Lemons, At C. E. WEBBER'S, South Water and Dearborn

WHEREAS,

LEGAL.

WHERE AS,

IT THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IT THE CIRCUIT COURT OF STATES. In the suit of J. M.

walker and others, complainants, vs. the Mississippi
valing a Western Hailway Company and others, defendnits, in equity for the foreclosure of certain deeds of
rator morragages of said Company, it was, on the 27th

hay of January, 1878, ordered, adjudged, and decreed,

has said Mississippi Valley & Western Railway Company

bonid stand absolutely debarred and foreclosed
and from all equity of redemption of, in,
and to its mortgages, promises, property, and
machines; and that the Mississippi Valley & West
ma Railway and property, together with the
hashies and appurtenances of said Railway Company,
as it said deeds of trust and mortgages described should

as soid at public auction by the underesigned Riaster in
Chascer of the axid Court, to pay and satisfy the
succent and the property of the said court, to pay and satisfy the
succent acts by said Company upon its mortgage bonds

and otherwise, and that in and by the said sale the rights,
itse, and claims, of whatever kind, of all parties, upon,
b, and to the said mortgaged property, and every part

forest, should be discharged, and that upon said sale

weakl Missier should execute a certificate stating auch

alle, tagether with the terms and couditions it is afternoon:

The whole of the railroad, franchises, and proposed to the said Miseistation of the railroad of the said Miseistation of the railroad of the said Miseistation of the the railroad upon the forms and consecution of the Miseistation of the Said Town of Canton, which was the said town and the Miseistation of the said Town of Canton, at the said town and the Miseistation of the said town and the Miseistation of the said town and the Miseistation of the said town of the United States Circuit Court of America of the United States Circuit Court of America of the Missouri.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. these is hereby given to all persons who may have a spaint. The Cock County National Sant of Chile. The Cock Cock County National Sant of Chile. The Coc

FINANCIAL.

TO RENT. TO RENT

IN THE

TRIBUNE BUILDING

INQUIRE OF

WILLIAM C. DOW ROOM 21

Dock to Rent. 300 Feet River Front

100 Feet North of West End of Lake-st. Bridge.

Especially adapted for Coal or Transporta-tion Docks. Railroad tracks connecting with all principal roads, and Lots in rear if needed. Apply to W. H. Mattocks,

Room 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st. Warehouse to Rent,

Three-Story and Basement, 20x80 Feet, No. 4 North LaSalle-st. TO RENT for one or for term of years, suitable for Grain, Storage, Commission, or Manufacturing business. Apply to W.H.MATTOCKS,

Room 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st. Warehouse to Rent!

Three-story and Basement Brick Ware-house, 50x100 feet, at N. W. corner of Cass and Michigan-sts., formerly occupied by H. W. ROGERS, JUN., & BRO.

TO RENT For one or for term of years. Apply to W.H. MATTOCKS Room 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st. IRON PIPE.

TO WATER & GAS COMPANIES GLOUCESTER IRON WORKS. GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J.

DAVID S. BROWN, Pres. JAMES P. MICHELLON Sec. BENJ. CHEW, Tress. WM. SEXTON, Supt. Office, Philadelphia, 6 North Seventh-st. Office, Philadelphia, 6 North Seventh-st.
Office, Philadelphia, 6 North Seventh-st.
Cael Iron Gas and Water Pipes, Cast Iron Flange Heating and Steam Pipes, Stop Valves for Water or Gas, all sizes, FIRE HYDRANTS.

To Water and Gas Companies INTERNATIONAL PIPE CO.

OFFICE, 50 West Washington-st., Chicago Is prepared to contract for and furnish

CAST IRON GAS & WATER PIPE Promptly and at lowest market rates.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Being without authority to do business in this City or State since the expiration of its cortificate, 31st January, 1875, and its then agents. Mosert. SNYDER & ASAY, having been so notified, and having been ordered to cease writing for said Company, motice is hereby given to the the public that the Company will not recognize, nor held itself liable for any policies issued, or any obligations incurred by said Snyder & Asay, since said Sixt January, 1875, on account of said Company, or which may hereafter be written or incurred. be written or incurred Mr. JOHN F. ELLIOTT, Special Agent, No. 208 La. Salle-st., is alone authorized to act, and to receipt for ac alle-st., is alone authorized to acc, and to receipt for account of said Company.

HOME INSURANCE & BANKING CO. OF TEXAS.

JOHN H. BURNETT, President.

W. B. SORLEY, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA VEGETABLES SALMON,

A. BOOTH'S Cor. State and Lake-sts. ELECTION NOTICE

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITT OF CHICAGO, March 20, 1875. Notice is hereby given that ou the 23d (twenty-third) day of April, 1873, an election will be held in the City of Chicago, at which said election the question will be smilted, to be voted upon by the legal voters of said dity, as to whether said city shall become incorporated under an act of the General Assembly, untitled "An Act be provide for the Incorporation of Cities and Villages." Approved April 10, 1872.

H. D. COLVIN, Mayor. His Holiness, the Pope By the celebrated historical mainter, PROFESSOR GREGORI, on exhibition at GENTILE'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIOS,

EDUCATIONAL. Union College of Law il complete their school year attention of the control of the cont

WANTED. Store Wanted,
South Water-st., and some one to join us and occupy part of same. Address COMMISSION, Tribune office

RESIDENCE, 46 MICHIGAN-AV,
WANTED-TO PURCHASE-A FIRST-CLASS FI.
WANTED-TO PURCHA

Silver! Silver!

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS.

EMBELLISH YOUR HOMES

Silver!

ROGERS

Celebrated Plated Goods. The finest stock in the West of New Table and Ornamental Ware, Cutlery, &c., at fabulously low prices French Clocks and Ornaments DIRECT FROM PARIS.

GILES, BRO. & CO. 268 Wabash-av.

FURNISHING GOODS.

246 TO 252 MADISON-ST.

NEW DEPARTMENTS. GENTS' AND LADIES'

Buyers will find it to their interest to examine our New Stocks. PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS CONVICT LABOR TO LET.

ALINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY.

COMMISSIONERS OFF CE.

JOLDET, March 15, 1876.)

The undersigned Commissioners of the Illinois State
Penitentiary offer the labor of from 5 to 125 convicts to
the tighest binder.

These men are sound and able-bodied, and scapted to
all kinds of labor. Ample shop-room will be furnished,
distinding of the institution is excellent, and will be maintained at its present standard.

Bids will be opened at 1 o'clock on Saturday, the 2th
day of April, 1875, and will be received up to that hour.
Contracts are to run not exceeding eight years. Each bid
must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the
penal sum of 25,000, with approved sureties, conditioned
that contracts shall be observed into in accordance with the
penal sum of 25,000, with approved sureties, conditioned
him. Bonds in suitable amount, with approved sureties,
will be required for faithful performance of contract.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid
which, in their judgment, is not in the interest of the
State.

For further particulars inquire of either of the understyned, or the Warden, K. W. McClaughry, at the Prison.

JOHN M. SOUTHWORTE,
JOSEPH W. WHAM,
Commissioners.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

FAIRBANKS. MORSE & OO.

111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

PINANCIAL. WRENN & BREWSTER, BANKERS AND NOTE BROKERS,

56 WASHINGTON-ST.,
Make a specialty of selling
COMMERCIAL and other
NOTES, on commission, and
NEGOTIATING LOANS for short periods.
We have buyers for a large amount of Paper now.
Tellegraphic Transfers
Of Money made to New York. Of MONEY TOACH TO NEW YORK.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND MORTGAGES
brught and sold; loans made on real estate. EUGENEC. LONG & BRO., 22 Kest Washington-si.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 9 PER CENT ON IMLOR, 133 Madison-et. MONEY TO LOAN-AT CURRENT RATES ON Chicago real estate, and purchase money morrages bought by ADOLPH LOEB & EROTHER, 129 and 131 LaSalle-st. bought by ADOLPH LOKE & EROTHER, 129 and 131 LaSalies.

MOREY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, Apply to F. WINCH, with Mattocks & Mason, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOR THREE OR FIVE YRARS ON CO., ROOM 5, 138 Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—I AM PREPARED TO MAKE a large number of leans on city roal estate. Applications by principals only solicitod. H. M. SHEPARD, attorney-at-law, 162 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE 3 or 5 years, 35, 500, \$4,000, and \$5,000 at the lowest rates, E. C. COLE & CO., 186 LaSaliest.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHATTEL MORTGAGR, AT private office, No. 181 South Clark-st., Room 5. MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROP-erty in sums of \$1,500 and newards. Apply to INION TRUST COMPANY, 125 South Clark-st. MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, FOR LONG or short time. Commercial and mortgage notes bought and sold. Roum 3 Honors Block. H. LOWY. M ONEY TO LOAN—ON PROPERTY IN OR NEAR the city, in sums of \$1,800 and upwards. J. H. BIS-SELL, 86 Washington-st. MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Money to LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Ran-dolph-st., near Clark. Establi-hed 1854. TO LOAN-\$7,000 AND UPWARD ON IMPROVED oily property. COLE, NEWELL & MOSHER, 188 West Madison-si.

WANTED-\$1,000 OR \$1,500 FOR \$ YEARS ON West Madison-st. property worth \$4,000. Perfect title. Will pay 10 per cent. Address Y 16, Tribune college. office.
\$500 NOTE, PAYABLE IN FIRST-CLASS APexchange for other property. 2, 4, and 6 Mooros-st.
\$1,000. \$2,00, OR \$3,000 TO LOAN ON INSIDE
Lavalle-st., Room 26.

Lasalle-st., Room 36.
\$1.000 SUMS TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL HAMBLETON, 74 Washington-st.
\$30.000 TO LOAN ON CITY AND GOOD SUB-chase-money morteages bought. W. M. WILLNER, koom 1, 198 Lasalle-st. A CHANGE TO GET A FINE PIANO AT A BAR-GAIN HAVING TAKEN IN TRADE SEVERAL NEW AND ELECANT PIANOS, WILL SELL THEM AT A SACRIFICE, TO REALIZE AT ONCE. A magnificent 7%-cotave piano round corest, serpen-tine piynth, carved legs, store pides 86%, for \$200. A full, rich, and powerful tone rosewood piano forte, agrafio attachments, 7%-cotave, French grand action, steganicase, carved logs and lyre, store price \$6%, for \$200. CITY REAL ESTATE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSES—
Eignteen on Arbor-place, seven on North Ads. st., ten on North Sheldon-st., two on Union Park-place, one on Centre-are, and twelve on Carroll-av. These houses are all of brick or stom, new, well-built, and comfortable, with water, gis, and sewerage; in one of the best and most rapidly-improving neighborhoods in the city, being east of and taxer show fark with ride streets, and sewerage; in one of the best and most rapidly-improving neighborhoods in the city, being east of and taxer show fark with ride streets, and part of the city, being east of and taxer show fark with ride streets, being stored in the city, being east of and taxer show fark with ride streets, being stored in the city, being east of the part of the city, and the city of the ci HAYES, 56 LaSalie-st., Room 7 Metropolitian Block.

FOR SALE—THE ORNAMENTAL COTTAGE AND
lot 50:125 feet, corner West Morrie and Loomis-sts.,
fronting south and east on Jofferson Fark.
The two-story and basement dwellings Nos. 504 and 306
West Adams-st., near the corner of Aberdeen, and fronting on the Schuttler grounds. Will be sold either separately or together.

Schuttler grounds. Will be sold either separately or together, between Jackson and Van Burensits., east front, with lot 25:125 feet. Apply to
G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,
168 Washington-st2

IOR SALE OR EXCHANGE TRREE FIRSTclear brick and stone-front residences on West and
North Sides: very desicable; must be disposed of. Address OWNER II. Tribune office.

FOR SALE FRAME HOUSE WITH 50-FOOT LOT,
east front on Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.,
very cheap. NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn. POR SALE MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCE, 208 West Washington-et., corner of Curius; terms to suit purchaser. JAMES W STOREY, owner, 308 West Washington-et. Washington-56.
TOR SALE-BUSINESS PROPERTY-THE TWO
I destory and basement brick and stone stores Nos. 195
and 18 West Madison-81, between Hasted and Greec.
G. S., HUBBakith, JR., 188 Washington-81. G. S. HUBBARD, J.R., 188 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCE 383

I. North Dearborn-st.; terms very favorable. F. C.

TABLOR, owner, 138 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT
Forck dwelling fronting south on Thirty-eighth-st.,
near Cottage Gruve-av., in good repair. Price, 84,000.

G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FORCED SALE—\$300 WILL BUY A 5room cottage, in good condition, with lake water,
near corner Histed and Twelith-sts. TRUESDELL &
BROWN, 108 Fifth-sv.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN-HUNTERS—OUR EXTENrow loaning business develops bargains you can flud
nowhere else in touses and lote, houses on lessed ground,
etc. None sell se cheap as those who fool that they must
sell; \$300 to \$1,800 cash necessary; in some cases other
property can be put in. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108
Fifth-av.

FOR SALE OR RENT GREAT BARGAIN COT-tage, Prairie-av., nice house Michigan and Prairie-vy., near Twenty-minth-st. MEARS & CO., 100 Wash-nerion-st. ington-st.

POR SALE 209 WEST VAN BUREN-ST. DWELLing, 25:25, 11 rooms, two-story shop in rear, 50:250,
with ground, 50:3x178; will trade for city lots. TOR SALE—209 WEST VAN BURRNST.—DWELLing, 25:45, II rouns, two-story shop in rear, 50:56,
with ground, 50.8x178; will trade for city lots.

I/OR SALE—518,000 WILL BUY 2 GOOD HOUSES,
I/OR SOUND PARKST.

I/OR SALE—MARKET.—ST. LOT 45 PRET FRONT
I/OR SALE—MARKET.—ST. LOT 45 PRET FRONT
I/OR SALE—MARKET.—ST. LOT 45 PRET FRONT
I/OR MARKST—MARKET.—ST. LOT 45 PRET FRONT
I/OR MARKST—MARKET.—MARKET.—MARKST—M

DER & LEE, 14 Kixon Building, northeast corner Monros and LaSalle-48a.

FOR SALE-106230 FEET ON THE RIVER, NEAR

Division, running to North Branch-st.; will exchange
for a residence worth from \$12 00 to \$15,00 and allow;
no incumbrance. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building,
northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE — MARKET-ST., NEAR ADAMS, 45

I feet; Adams-st., near Frankin, 50 feet front, running
through to Quincy-st. Will leaso citaer or both for a
term of year, or will exchange for other good property.

J. D. BARVEY, 56 Washington-st. FOR SALE -85 FOREST AV. HOUSE, BARN, AND lot 60x123, at a bargain. ULRIOH & BOND, 80 Deatorn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—B6, 40, OR 75 FEET,

east front, on Michigan-av., hear Twenty-sixth-st.;
low price and reasonable forms will be given if sold now.

J. HRNRY & JACOB WEIL, 148 and 145 Deatoorn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. POR SALE—DECIDED BARGAIN—WABASH-AV., I corner Fitty-minth, east and west front, opposite Botanical Gardens in the Nouth Fark. These improvement decide the value of this property for strictly first-class residences; a blocks from depot; for trains daily; 20 miautes by steam; HULBURD COC., 208 LaSalic-st. TOR SALE OFFRAP A TWO-STORY FRAME dwelling, with lot 100 by 251 feet, at Himsday, Ill. but the control of the c

dence property on market; decided bargain. HULBUIRD & CO., 28 LaSalle-at.

FOR SALE -SUBURBAN HOME—NINETY ACRES
1 at Hisadale, with improvements; good houses and
barns, 28 acres in timber, good orchard, beautiful rolling
ground, and living water; I mile from station on C., B. &
Q. R. R. is one of the most beautiful and desirable
county homes in the county. Apply to G.S. HUBBARD,
JR., 163 Washington-at.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty—20 or desirable from the control of the county
in orchard 4 years old; plenty of shrotheries and email
fruit; plank addreash to the procesty; fare 10 conts; a
spleadid place to reade, or divide, as it is facing Morgan
Fark on the ridge. Apply in the store, 40 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—HOUSES AND
1 cottages; easy terms; monthly paymonts; good
schools; flam mighborchoot; lake water; obeap commutation. TILLOTSON BROS., 27 Washington-st.
FOR SALE—BY URRICH & BOND, 87 DEARBORN. FOR SALE—BY ULRICH & BOND, 87 DEARBORN.

1 st.: Residences and residence lets at Oakland, Fortythird-st., Kenwood, Hyde Park, Egandale, and South
Park, ULRICH & BOND, 87 Desrborn-st. TOR SALE-ENGLEWOOD DECIDED BARGAIN

1 -100 feet in same block as Beck's bank; mest central
property at Englewood; \$55 per foot, worth \$55. HULBURD 4 CO, 28 LeSalie-st. BURD 4 CO., 28 LaSalle-st.

POR SALE—AT EVANSTON—GOOD HOUSE AND

I lot at a great bargain if taken at once; choice corner
lots at Kvanston on easy terms. H. WHIPPLE, 162 Washington-sh.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—TWO-STORY FRAME
I house of Brooms, brick-front, and has water and
gas, etc.; lot 50:200 feet on Judson-av., mear Lake; fine
view of the lake; were reasonable, and will be sold at a
bargain. SNYDERA LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northenat corner Monree and LaSalie-set.

TOR SALE - ENGLEWOOD-3 HOUSES, LAKE water on street; 32, 40, 82, 70, 82, 50; convenient to depot and schools. Call and get particulars. HUL-COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. OR SALE OR EXCHANGE CHOICE FARMS IN Llinois for Chicago property. Houses and four lots Elmburst for Iowa land. H. WHIPPLE, 102 Wash 1-61.

SALE—DESIRABLE IMPROVED FARM near Bataria, Ill.; 400 cores; will sell on easy torms, texchange for desirable Chicago property, and assume incumbrance, J. D. HARV RY, 50 Washing-

REAL ESTATE WANTED. VANTED-HOUSE-WE HAVE A CUSTOMER for a good house, in pleasant location, south of hteenth-st, and east of Wabashav. Will pay half hand balagee in good Nobraska lands. Apply immedity to CHACE & ABELL. 184 Doarborn-st.

ANTED-RESIDENCE ON 16-FOOT LOT ON argunes south, between Twenty-second and Thirty-t-tas, for cash, \$25,000 or loss. Address Z.89, Tribune 10.

BUSINESS CHANCES AN ESTAB ISHED MANUFACTURING BUSI-ness for sa a, fully equipped, and paying a profit of \$250 per months which can easily be increased to \$10,000, per annum. Pice \$10,000. Small amount only of cash required; balance in unincumbered property. Good rea-tons for soling. Vall investigation desired. Address Z 8, Tribune office. es, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE-ROOM, FIXTURES, are in the good locality, for sale, satisfactory reasons given for sellow. Address Y 74, Tribune office.

A RARK OHANCE - FIRST-CLASS DENTAL Practice sale office fixtures for sale. Sest location for transient cents in in the city: rout low; would keep one of my chairs; peatine worth 8,500 per year. Good reasons for saling. Address U 44, Tribune office. my chairs; pessibles worth 81,560 per year. Good reasons for salling. Address U4, Tribune office.

A RETAIL STOCK FOR SALE, CONSISTING OF about \$4,500 worth of fancy goods, notions, bosiers, white goods. to., all cash or one-half cash, and balance in well-inderest or secured paper. Apply by letter addressed W B, Tribune office.

A WELL-IOCATED STOCK OF FANCY GOODS, A notions, and cigars, for sale. Clear property and a cash bargain. Address T E3, Tribune office.

A PHYSICIAN WITH \$2,000 CASH CAN SECURE a first barboard office for sale. Clear property and a cash bargain. Address T E3, Tribune office.

A PHYSICIAN WITH \$2,000 CASH CAN SECURE a first barboard office forms, nicely furnished. Address X 44, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE IN MADISON, WIS., FITTED UP expressly for the business, in a good location, for rent low. Also a fall set of druggist's fixtures, show-cases, sooles, etc., for sale cheap to a permanet tenant. Apply to W. J. ELLSWOKTH, Madison, W. THE REST. MANU. GROCERY BUSINESS IN THE BEST MANU-I facturing locality in Obicage for sale or suchange or Chicago real scate or first markage on Chicago real scate. Address Z18, Tribune office.

ALDON-LICENSE AND FIXTURES FOR BALE, cheep for each. Inquire at No. 6 Canalport-av. O cheap for each. Inquire at No. 6 Canalport-by.

WANTED—A PURCHASER TO BUY THE FREEport Woolen Mill. It is a two sets mill, good running order; water-power more than safricent to run it:
also store emissing general merchandles, doing a good
list of the content of the content of the whole of
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LEGANT PARLOR FURNITURE FOR SALE indeed, a brand new and elegant walnut perior suit, inside with French walnut, rich blue silk covering, worth SMC, for Sicu. Handsome walnut and bismacck terry parlor suit, 7 pieces, 850. All first-lease goods. Recidence 55 Michiganav.

HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR SUITE, COV. ared with nit tan terry, made to order, cost \$150, in good condition; price \$40. No. 71 Twenty-sixth-si. SEWING MACHINES. FOR SALE-TWO ORDERS ON SINGER MANU facturing Company for \$35 each to apply on purchase of two machines. Address Z 2, Tribune office.

TO RENT-FROM MAY 1-THE 4-STORY BRIOK
To store, with basement, No. 272 East Madison-st. Apply at 798 South bixta-st.

TO RENT-TWO OR THREE GOOD STORES UNder the Douglas House, corner Vinceance-sw. and Douglas place. Apply to MONTGOMERY & WATER-MAN, 94 Labelle-st.

TO RENT-TWO OR THREE GOOD STORES UNder the Douglas place. Apply to MONTGOMERY & WATER-MAN, 94 Labelle-st.

TO RENT-EXCHANGE-OR FOR SALE-THE 3-story and basement building, with large yard, dry-house, and machinesy for planing sash and doors, or suitable for any manufacturing business, on the corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts., case to desirable parties. Inquire on the premises. T. R. BROWN.

TO RENT-NEW STORES, NOS. 206, 208, AND 210 Kinzie-st., corner of Dearborn, 3-story and basement brick stores, north front, 46 foot after in roar, steam elevators and steam power can be provided if required. KNAUER, a BROS, scorner of North Clark and Kinzie-sta., second story.

TO RENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-TO A GOOD TENANT-4-STORY AND basement have brick house 242 North LaSalle-st. B. C. LARKE 4 CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT-LARGE DOUBLE BUILDING, NEAR
T Vas Bures st., Nos. 54 and 55 Fourth-av., new, and
completaly arranged for good boarding-house; large dining-roum, pariers, office, bath and wasn roome, all on
first floor; will rent to a good tenant cheap for a term of
years. Inquired FHIID J. WARNER, No. 7 Hubbardcourt, between 12 and 10 clock, p. m.

TO RENT-FROM MAY 1, TWO-STORY AND BASE—
ment frame house on Wabash-av. Inquire at 1053
Wabash-av.
TO RENT-TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING ON
TWest Van Euren-at., near Centre-av., at 230 per
month. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 5, 145 Madisen-st.

sen-st.

TO RENT-BRICK HOUSE, THREE STORIES
and basement, on street next east of Clark-st., connor of Sophis, facing east on Lincoin Park, being No. 82
North Franklinest. Apply to P. KROKERE, in alley
rear of the Shorman House.

TO RENT-NOW, 125 AND 125 WEST JACKSON-1 st.; price \$55 per mouth each. May 1, 58 and 685 Fal-ton-st.; price \$55 per mouth each. E. H. CUMMINGS. 105 East Randolph-st.

TO REMT—6-ROOM COTTAGE IN THE GROVE
In north of city limits, three blocks from horse-cars; \$20
(fully worth \$30). Apply at 125 South Clark-st., stoom II.
TO RENT—60: WARASH-AV., FROM APRIL 1.
Apply to GEO. A. SEAVERNS, 144 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-IN WELLINGTON-PLACE, ON FORTY.

sith-st., near ceruir of Woodhwn-av., Kenwood, 3
new 2-story homes. of poons and cellars, marble mantes,
gas-fixture gas divide soft water rent \$500 per year.
Inquire of C. S. DUPHE, Clark and Sixteenth-sts.

TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT-PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS IN Pacific-ty. Inquire at 16 Fifth-av., upstairs.

TO RENT-193 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Green, furnished rooms, on suite or single.

TO RENT-7 ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR—FRAME dwelling, half block from indiana-st.; good conveniences for housekeeping; at 163 North Peoria-st. Reut moderate.

TO RENT--STORES. OFFICES. &c.

Kinzio-sta., second story.

TO RENT-BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 58 RAST
I Washington-st., stores Nos. 58 and 69 South Waterst., with lorts. Will rent low to responsible tenant. TO RENT. STORES 46 AND 48 WEST LAKE-ST., 3
T floors and basement, 375/30; well lighted. Lease will
be made for the whele or a part of the premises. This
location is the centre for produce and commission brainess; seemd and third floors are well adapted for light
manufacturing. Rent reasonable. Apply at 34 and 36
South Canal-st. South Canal-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, Ex70 FEET, STORE

I and basement, eight rooms on second floor, and ten on
third floor; good location for a bakery; rent cheap. Apply
at 639 State-st., third floor.

Offices.
To rent-first class offices in republic Life Building. JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 159 La-TO RENT-LARGE AND CONVENIENT WARE-rooms, 50275 feet, on first thoer; also smaller store rooms, fronting Exposition Building, and on Monroe-st., east of Pairser House. C. H. BECKWITH. TO RENT-COAL-YARD, WITH SIDE TRACK on West Side, near Polk-st. Apply at Office 13 Cham ber of Chummerce. To n West Nice, near Policat. Apply at Office 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT-DOOK ON SOUTH BRANCH, NEAR Policat, bridge; 150 feet front. Apply at Office 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT-THN HARUGARI HALL, 46 AND 43 I South Clarkest, sitted up and furnished for secret societies, on favorable terms to responsible parties. Inquire in the building, of the jaintor.

TO RENT-CITY HOPEL, POSSESSION GIVEN I on or before the let of May, Inquire at notel, corner state and Sixteenth-site. JACOB HARRIS, owner.

TO RENT-NEW S. ROOM FAMILY HOTEL, CON1 veniently located; modora largerouncets, two prominent entirances; chairs will be made to suit. Also, or one
6f North Clarkest, 28 Hoffect. Rents low to good teanins.

Apply at Room 8, 77 Dearborn-st. Apply av Room 8, 77 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-HIGH, WELL LIGHTED BASEMENT
127 Van Buren-st. Good location for business. Inquire at 156 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT-ADAMS HOUSE, CONTAINING 72
1 rooms, and situated corner Clark and Harrison-sts.;
liberal terms to a good party. HARRISON & WEEKS,
105 Fifth-av.

TO RENT DOCK 150 FEST RIVER FRONT NEAR To Twenty-second-at bridge; railroad track on this property. Apply to JAMES GAMBLE, Room C, 80 Dearborn.

WANTED--TO RENT. WANTED-TO BENT-BY YOUNG GENTLEMAN and wife-A handsome cottage with six or eight rooms, with sufficient graund for good flower-garden, in good location, franklisted or unfurnished, or will buy of Chicario, or a small new breather means of boards. er Unicago; or a small new brick or stone-front house, convenient to conveyance to city business; rent not to exceed \$500 per year unfurnished, or \$650 furnished. Address, stating full particulars, I, is and if River-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-FOUR GOOD ROOMS, Vanitable for housekeeping by man and wife, North Side preferred. Address, stating torus, Z 78, Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-TWO PLAIN, NEATLY furnished rooms, for light housekeeping, acar street acts, no objection to distance. Terms must be moderate. Address S M, Tribung office. WANTED-TO RENT-A FURNISHED COTTAGE, immediately. Best of city reference. Address Y is, Tribune office. 48, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-SALOON, LICENSE, AND fixtures, or bar in hotel. Address Z 49, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A HOUSE OF 11 OR 12 roums, with modern improvements; rent not to succeed \$600 per month; by reliable tenant; West or North Side preferred. U 4, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

DARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED and paying carriage manufactory, located 194 miles west of Chicago, on C. 4 N. W. R. R.; between 75 and 100 jobs turned out last year. A carriage mechanic (a blackamith or ironer preferred) with \$1,600 or \$2.000 can secure a half interest; or a good aslessman haring \$5,000 can secure such an interest in one of the bost paying investments in the State. Apply at once. Address A. B., Sentinel office, Morrison, III. DARTHER WANTED WHO CAN INVEST \$10,00 m chiting and ciring hoss the year round, with a firm that has been established since 186; must be competent to take the financial control of the business. Call on or address JOSEPH FFRISHING, 34 Washington-st., Room ill, third thoor. toom 31, third floor,

ARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH 81,000 CASE
in hand as parting and to take full charge of branch
tore with established trade. Address C, Tribune office. In hand as parties and to take full charge of branch store with established trade. Address C, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED -8600-IMMEDIATELY FOR a first-class traveling can-can company, ready for the road; returnace given. Address Box 222 Post-Office.

PARTNER WANTED -85,000 OR \$10,000 TO INVEST in business. A partly who has been engaged in business in this city for several years, asks an active interest in best of the company of the control of the city for several years, asks an active interest in best of which the company of the control of the contro

BUY COCHROACH AND BEDBUG EXTERMINA tor, or give contract; information free. Call on o address ARTHUR OAKLEY, 680 State-et. OIC CASH FOR RAGS, GLD PAPER, bottles, iron, copper, brans, and lead. All goods will be called fir free of charge in any part of the city. PETITIONE'S, 28, 28, and 20 Fifth-av. INSURANCE — A PARTY WELL POSTED IN LIFE insurance would like a position in a life office or agency; fastisfactory forms could be made would buy an interest as life office agency all communications treated continuities. Address E. K. LORD, care Box 261, Post-Mice. CALOUN LICENSE WANTED. 167 ADAMS ST. VANTED-EVERYBODY TO SEE THE "NEW Vary" of writing. It puzzles, excites and charms all on oan make "big" money with livite talk. Address are Writing Find Conapany, Grening Journal Build-age Writing Find Conapany, Grening Journal Build-Magie Writing Finin Conjuny, December 2000 WHISKY OR CIGARS IN EXcitanges for good brick house and lot or suburban
lots. Address OWNER II, Tribuse office.

Wantel Safe Fire And BURGLAR, OR
burglar-proof, large or medium size. Fire and
burglar-proof vanit-donts with vestibure, also wanted.

Address J. COMSTOCK & SON, Galessa, Ill.

Address J. COMSTOCK & SON, Galessa, Ill. WANTED—TO BUY—A GROCERY BUSINESS IN some healthy place where there is business enough to make a living. Any one having such a business to self-team for cash will please to address, giving full particulars, GHOCER, No. 167 West Harrison-St., Chicago, Ill. WANTED FRAME HOUSE ON SOUTH SIDE
with eight or nine rooms, to move off lot. ULRIGE
& BOND, 87 Dearborn-94.

WANTED -200 OR 200 SECOND-HAND ALE-KEGS
haives and quarters; will give some cash and notes
secured by mortgago. Address for five days. W S., Thio

MAGHINERY: WANTED-ONE SECOND-HAND BAXTER WANTED--MALE HELP.

Manten - Ayung Man In A WHOLESALE whomse to make on bills and be generally useful; much be a good rapid pensas and quick as figures. Address, in own handwriting, V & Thune office. dress, in own handwriting, V.S. Tribune office.

WANTED-OLERK IN INSURANCE OFFICE; ONE with understands the business. Address, with name and reference, inSURANCE, Tribune office.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO KERP BOOKS and actend to financial business; must lean employer #800 cash ou security. Address Z.R. Tribune office.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO KERP BOOKS in #800 cash ou security. Address Z.R. Tribune office.

WANTED-A GOOD BOOT AND SHOE TRAVEL—will recommended; it out in a block a libert salary will be paid. Address Z.R. Tribune office.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN IN A GENTS' FUE-mishing store who has had experience, and who can give good city references; no other need apply. Address T.S., Tribune office.

WANTED-TINSMITH TO COMMENCE BUSI-ness at Highwood: large quantity of work waiting or him. E. ASHLEY MEALS, 100 Washington-st. WANTED-SCANDINAVIAL CARPENTER TO work at Lakeside. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 100 Wash-WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS WEAVER ON FARCY cassimeres, capable of managing a room. Address, with references, etc., J. W. WHITE, Agent, Hanover, Jo Daviess County, III. WANTED—AFRENTERS TO GO TO LAKE FOR-rest. Apply to RUSSELL & SMITH. 60 LASAILS—1.

WANTED—A FIRST-OLASS CHAIR-MAKER—Olfice and church chairs. Also a good carver. Apply
at 156 to 170 Mather-et., corner Despiaines, factory of A.
ii. ANDREWS & CO. H. ANDREWS & CO.
W ANTED—A PAPER-HANGER. APPLY AT THE
Matteson House, Chicago.
W ANTED—A COUPLE OF YOUNG MEN TO NOT
type: also, a good press-boy, one who can put his
time it a case preferred. Apply at Lake Stront Printing
Company, 122 and 124 Rest Lake-sit.

Employment Agencies.
WANTED-SIX FARM HANDS FOR ILLINOIS.
Good wages; steady employment. Scandinavians
property R. F. CHRISTIAN, I South Clarkst.

Miscellaneous.

Wanted—Men Of Energy That Know A good thing when they see it, for the best plan in the United States for making men on. When they see it, for the best plan in the county to work in and guarantee \$70 a work on small see, county to work in and guarantee \$70 a work on small see, it is not seen on the first last. Will seed \$1 amples for \$2 eouts to men out of trustness, or full particulars on receipt of stamp. RAY & CO., 161 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

Wanted—A Man Who Would Like To Entry Film-av. WANTED-A MANTHAT WANTSTO GO TO PATTS-burg, and take care of a horse on the road for his fare. Apply at SPRINGER'S fron-yard, 48 South Clin-ton-st. tonest.

WANTED-VIEW CANVASSER TO SOLICIT ORdorn for views for atlas. Address H. PAUL, care
Page & Hum, et LaSalle-st., Roum St.
WANTED-YOUNG MEN OF CENTLEMAN'S APugarance who have had some experience at elly canvassing. Address Y B, Tribuns office. vassing. Address Y 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR "CRIMINATS OF America," by Detective Phil Facloy, 690 pages, illustrated with portraits of all noted criminals from photograph in orgae's gallery. Elegantly bound in closh at \$2. OSGOOD & CO., 4 South Clark at.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR LEGITIMATE, reliable, profitable husiness. Address UNILITY WORKS, Rock Falls, whiteside County, Ill.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRICUS YOUNG MAN, with \$200 ready money, can secure a see fly, paying situation immediately. Address, with references, Q & Tribune office. WAYTED—AN ENERGETIC SALESMAN FOR something now; also, agents and captassers, city and country. Room & Ashland Block, opposite the Sherman House. Sherman House.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A REAL ESTATE office with \$600; groot ascurity and a fair salary will be given. Address VS Tabuse office.

WANTED—GENELEMEN TO CANVASS CHICATORIS COURT LUYD & CO., \$10 cas bornest. WANTED TWO YOUNG MEN TO COLLECT orders in a paying business; must be smart talkers, and neat in manner and appearance. Address Y &., Tribune office. Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN—BUNINESS PAYS 35 TO \$10
daily; outfice, \$2 to \$20. AMERICAN NOVELTY
CO., 113 East Madison-st., Room 22. WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN AS REPORTER and correspondent for a weekly newspaper. Apply at Chicago Filot office, 188 Lake-st.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GEN-eral housework. 637 South State-at., up-stairs. WANTED-SIX COMPRETENT GIRLS TO DO GEN-eral housework. Please call Toesday morning. Mrs. PATTEN, 20 North Clarket. WANTED—A MIDEA AGED WOMAN TO DO general housework for family of three; German or Norwegian preferred. 422 West Jackson-st. WANTED A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO SEC ond-work in a private family; a Swode. 669 Michi WANTED A GIRL POR GENERAL HO work at 1121 Wabash-av. No Irish need apply WANTED—A GOOD GRRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work; Swedish or Norwegian projected. 18 North WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN OR SWIEDISH girl to do general housework, at 126 South Mor-WANTED-A GOOD COOK, WASHEE, AND ironer, at 171 Howe-st., North Side. W ironer, at 171 Howe-st., North Side.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron, and, if necessary, to do general housework; must be a good cook. Apply at ence IRE Prairie av.

WANTED-A SMART, TIDY GIRL TO DO SECond work; one that will come for reasonable wages, and have a steady place, call at 134 and 135 Michigan-st.

WANTED-A SECOND GIRL: AMERICAN PREpronecs.

Inquire at No. 1355 Michigan-av., with ref-WANTED-A GOOD GIRL AS COOK AND LAUN-W dross in a private family. Inquire at 115 Calumeier. Must have good reforences.

WANTED-A SCANDINAVIAN GIRL FOR GRNeral busework, at 186 Contensav. WANTED-AT NO. 18 SIXTEENTH-ST., A COM-petent girl to cook, wash, and from for a family of three, None others need apply. three. None others need apply.

WANTED — A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND insent; German or Swede; must be able to speak English. No. 16 North Carpentor-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE FOR GENERAL housework, and a second girl. 188 Parkay.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NOEWEGIAN girl for general housework. Apply 60 west Lakest.

WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL TO. DO GENKR-lindsnaw.

Seamstrosson.

WANTED-FOUR GIRLS TO WORK ON PARTS on Signor sowing-machine. Apply at 19 Kramerst., between Jefferson and Union-ste.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS VESTMAKERS. GOOD wages. No. 36 South Clark-st., accord floor, back. T. O. HURSK. T. C. BURSE.

WANTED EXPERIENCED NECK-TIE-MAKERS immediately. BROWNSON BROS. & CO., 207 and 209 Madison-et.

WANTED—HANDS ON GENTS' BOWS—128 AND 120 Franklin-et., third floor.

WANTED—SHIFT MAKERS, WITH WHEELER & Wilson machine, at 178 State-et. W ANTED-TEN GIRLS WITH SEWING Ma-tween 4 and 5 p. m., at 229 LaSalle-st. WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER TRIMMER; ONE with city custom preferred. Address R & Trib-

Honsekoopers-WANTEO-HOUSEKEEPER FOR A PARMER; NO objection to a child. Address A S. P. O. Box 286, Remingion, Jasper Co., Ind. WANTED - THREE GOOD SHIFT-IRONERS;
was one good hand on a fluting-machine. ORIENTAL STRAM LAUNDRY, 65 West Randolph-st,

WANTED-TWO GOOD IRONERS FOR STEADY work at STAR LAUNDRY, 566; West Madison-st. Employment Agencies.

WANTED — GREMAN AND SOANDINAVIAN
girls for private families hotels, laundries, city and
country. at Nrs. DUSKE'S office, 20 Milwanker-av. Miscellaneous.

WANTED-TWO GOOD WAITER GIRLS AT THE Clarks. German and Fancy Baker House, 188 South Clarks. German and experienced girls preferred.

WANTED-FIVE GOOD LADY AND GENTLE-men causassers on the Centennial Journal. Good wages. Call at Room 18, 76 Dearbornes.

TO EXCHANGE. TO EXCHANGE-COTTAGE AND LOT CLEAR, sorth \$4,500, and \$1,000 cash to archange for a two-story and basemant brick house, with lot on Monros or Adams—siz., grat side of Western-av, and will assume small incumbrance. B. F. CLARKE \$ CO., Boom 4, IT Lasaliest.

(TO EXCHANGE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a stor, wild lands, or equity in subneron property, for furnished rooms. Call at 157 West Madison-st.

(TO EXCHANGE—28 ACRES OF GOOD WILD I land (clear) for grocery stock, furniture, or house and lot, or bits, worth 88,50 or \$4,000; will pay some each or assume. Call or address H, 1255 State-st. assume. Call or address H, 125 State-st.
TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF 20,000 IN FIRST.
I class South Side improved residence property (threehouses), for an ununproved business lot on South Side.
DAVISON & WELCH, 181 Labelle-st.
TO EXCHANGE—: GOOD IMPROVED FARM
I (Illinois preferred) worth from 25,000 to \$16,001; will
exchange improved city property, clear, for it. Address
H. SEUDER, Room 14 Resper Block.

FOR SALE. TOR SALE-I HAVE & CASES OF LEAP TOBAC-166 Washington-86.

FOR SALE—AT ITS STATE-ST., BASEMENT, TEN geneius dequiment or Spitz pupe and a large New-foundism dog.

FOR SALE—PEW 94 IN GRACE (EPISCOPAL).

Church; sepressed value, 91.26, will take Sum. Possesses given immediately. JOHN MORRE, Attorsey-tales, Fuller's Block. NUMBER 211.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers. Clarks. Etc.
SITUATION WANTED IN SOME LIGHT BUSIsome as local or traveling agent or asleman can give
good references, could furnish some applied if the business is astisfactory. Address with particulars, R.W.,
Gault House, Chicago.

TITUATION WANTED-AS A GERMAN OORRE-spondent, or assistant bookheeper; have had experi-nce in both. Please address H. FASCHER, & Mar-st-st. Net-64.

DITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN,
D with good reference; wented like the trawel for a wholesale house, on commission or salary. U.S., Tribune effice.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A DUTCHMAN,
D speaking and corresponding German, French, Dutch,
and Knglish; adquainted with bookkeeping and administration; good references. Address Y.S., Tribune effice.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBMR, STOTT,
S active man,
CITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBMR, STOTT,
S rears of age in any house at anything;
can keep books double entry; moderate wages, Address
W 68, Tribune office.

W 48, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG PRENCH.

mas in a private family, one who has been working for
its board this winter and cannot afford to work for it any
onger; must have wages; is willing to do saything; can
ake care of hories and carriages, milk, and is not afraid
if hard work; must go be work; dus give the best of reommendations. Address Z.90. Tribune office.

PERLATIONS WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE

mas and wife in any capacity; first-class testimentlit; wages a second-dependention. Call on or address
LDVERTISER, Adams House, foot of Lake-st.

INTUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN AS
bar keeper or clerk; can deport \$100 as security. Adross Z.90. Tribune office. TITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MARRIED man; will work at anything; prefers to work in South chicago. Address W W, 305 State-15. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

Domastics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, FOR remeral homework, in o private family. Call to-morewest in the strength of th West Sido prefetred.

STUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do goneral homsewirk in a small private family. Please call at 10 West Adamest.

STUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO GIRLS TO BO DO Objection to govern, laundry work, or second work. The competence of the country; the best of reference. no objections to go to the country; the best of reference.

EM West Twelth-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD PASTRY
Cook in restassant or small hotel. Apply at 9 Outariost.

BITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD, RELIABLE
girl to do second work and sering; willing to sasist
with the care of children; is experienced; good reference given. Apply at 25 il Jefferson-st., near van Buren.

CITUATION WANTED-TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWork or cooking in a private family. Please call at 161
Townsend-st.

CITUATION WANTED-TO DO SECOND WORK OR
general housework in a small private family. Call at
160 Arnold-st.

CITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO COMPRENT
Origins, one to gook, wash, and iron; one to do second
work and sow; West dies prefurred. Address Z 8, Tribune office. work and sow; West Side prefurred. Address & 6. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK BY A GOOD Sirl, who is thereoughly competent. Call at 1225 Dearborness, near Trenty-drick.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE PAMILY for general honsework or second work by a girl, who understands her business. Call or address Wi Aracidest.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A MOST EXCELLIBRATION WANTED—AS SECOND—GIRL IN A private family; no objection to children. Please call at 410T would-fourth—st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-GLASS GOOK in a private family. Address COOK, 510 Michigan.av.

Sin a private family. Address COOK, file Michigan-av.

Seamstrosses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRESSMAKER TO sew in private family, or to take it home, has get a machine. Cell at 20 Alexandrer-at.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO do plain sewing in a private family; can turnish her own sowing-machine. Inquire for two days. 131 Bremer-at., in the front.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN PRIvate family; can give good reference. Please inquire at 113 husbroil-st., O.M., South Side.

Employment Agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSK FS office and language, 28.

SITUATIONS WANTED FIRST-CLASS REMALE to help of all nationalities furnished on short notice by applying to Mrs. S. LAPRISE, 23. West Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING. 42 AND 45 RAST MUSEOFEST. OPPOSITE THE CO. Palmer Insuse-Floring it able in ved rooms; \$5 to \$7 per week; day-board, \$4; English family.

PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH OF THIRTIETH-ST., aut front-front allow room and back unite; can ac-

BISHOP COURT HOTEL, NOS 507 TO 515 WEST Madison-et., J. F. FIERSON, Manager-First-class family hotel, and home for young groutspum, and all porsons remaining in the city 5 few days or weeks; consaciant to business; street-ear- and stages plus the door very 2 minutes; rooms on suite with bath connected; ITEL. NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH AV., between Madison and Monroe-sia., \$1.50 to \$2 per day, \$7 to \$10 per week; day board \$5 per week.

BOARD WANTED. OARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A quiet house on the West Side; price not to exceed per menth; room must be large and pleasant, consults that and cold water. Will transish all except cares, it necessary. Address U.S., Tribune office. OARD—IARGES BED. ROOM, WITH SMALL room off, unturnished, and board for three in a price family, where there are few if any other boaruers, dress, stating torms, W.S. Tribune office. BOARD—A HOME IN A PRIVATE FAMILY ON the North Side, by a young gentleman; references given if required. Address with particulars, Y R. Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH PRIVATE FAMILY ON NORTH Side, near Clark and Division-ats., by a young lady employed as cashier. Bord of reference given and required. Terms must be moderate. Address Y S. Tribune office.

DOARD ON THE WEST SIDE, AND WELL PUR-Daished room, with host, gas, and water, where there are only a few other boarders, by two gentlemen wist can give the best of city references. Address Z 13, Tribuno flice, stating terms. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A UCTION - WESTON A CO., 105 EAST WASHING.
A TON-ST., HAVE SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND SLEIGHS, TURNDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 10 a.m.
Parties wishing to purchase horses at our place can have
an opportunity of trying them the day before sale, that
they may not be deceived.

A FARMER HAS IN FROM INDIANA I YOUNG
A driving horses; among them I vary speedy. Also, I
cheep express or business horse. They are sound and
kind in single or double harness, and a fair, reasonable
trial given with sither of them. Apply si Farmers' Hotol, 20 State-st. tol, 30 State-st.

A T 173 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FOR SALE,
chesp, or eichisnes, saw and second-hand buggies,
top and open. ROBERT SHAW.

POR SALE—CHEAP—AIGOOD NEW TOP BUGGY
at a bargain; must be sold. No. 175 West Randolphst. ROBERT SHAW. OR SALE-LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVERY wagons; also one light road buggy and phaston cheap, an South Challet. Horse in this city, perigit in every respect; also harness and light briggy if desiced. 2, 4 and 8 Monros-sh.

FOR SALK-FOR WANT OF USE A FINE horse for \$65, and a sound old horse for \$65. and Franklin-sta.

HURR, BUGGY, HARNESS, AND "PORT land" sleigh, for sale cheap; a kind, gestle horse that can trot in 2.50; a "T. H. Brown" shifting to buggy, good as new; a Kunball "Portland" sleigh, mearly new, and rabber-meatted harness, all complete at a sacrifice, for each, as the owner is about learning the city. Address, for 5 days, H, Room 5 Honors Block. W ANTED - BROCERY RIG - HORSE. TOP wason, and harness; must be in good condition and a bargain. Apply immediately, 22 West Marison et.

W ANTED - TEAM TO DELLVER S LOADS OF cinders, a 28 Centre-av. WANTED-FOR CASH THIS FORKNOON-Blomiahed work horses; price not to exceed \$70. want one car-load, as 626 West Taylor-st. WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, HARNERS, AND delivery engos; will pay cash. Apply at basement 198 Kinzie et.

WANTED—SIX OR SEVEN GOOD MEDIUM-eized farm-bereas for cash. Apply Tuesday morning at It! LaSalle-et., basement.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPRESS RIG. ADDRESS V 48, Tribute office.

on the 1207 p C. B. 4 Q B. H. SENT A LETTER

SCANDAL.

Continuation of the Testimony of Miss "Bessie Turner."

The Self-Confident Damsel Catechised by Fullerton.

Her Veracity Suffers Somewhat. but Much of Her Testimony Yet Stands.

She Told the Church Committee that She Awoke in Tilton's Arms.

She Now Thinks She Must Have Been Mistaken when She Said So.

The Good Mr. Halliday Sued for label by Impious Men.

The Morsel Beecher to Be Served Up Next Thursday.

The Defendant's Letters-Himself the Worst "Conspirator."

The Hardest Things He Has to Explain when He Takes the Witness-Stand.

Special Denatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Special Denatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BROOKLYN, March 22.—Ex-Judge Porter, whose solemn voice and sepulchral manner fit him to be a sexton rather than a resurrectionist of confidences, got through with Miss Elizabeth A. Turbunger, which morning. That blith A damed ner early this morning. That blithe damsel tripped to the stand in the convoy of Waliace Caldwell, who drew a chair to her feet, and sat hope the radiance of a large and unshakable solf-appreciation. Her short round face was sinted with bues of Neopolitan coral. Her sapey and curious nose stuck out like the restrum of a Roman galley, and in a pair of hair trickled down her shoulders. Imagine two capies of twisted raw beef, and you have reasts a ringlets. She has the boldest front and the shortest neck woman ever displayed for the contemplation of man. Her speech is as mincing as a sausage-chepper, and her evidence trips off her tongue as if the incidents of a novel were

ing into volume.

THE DIRECT EXAMINATION was like cheec-playing with an automaton. Upon this cashmered and blue-ribboned instrumen Porter played with the doleful industry of Ton Pinch, and evoked a sort of ecclesiastical can-can, which set at least two-score faithful hearts dancing to the music of the future. Porter fin-ished his voluntary by 12, and obtained one or two valuable corrections of the previous testi-mony, to all of which he nodded with the ity of Lord Burleigh. In closing his grave-vard task. Perter educed three letters fatherly in tone that some good people wondered what on earth they were to prove against the THE ANXIETY WITH REGARD TO THE CROSS-EXAMI

. NATION.

Then the melancholy swain murmured that's

all, and, straightway, a shuffling as of 10,000 feet and a chorus of sneezing told that Miss Elizabeth A. Turner had fallen into the clutches of the great American cross-examiner.
FULLEBTON.

That notable inquisitor-in-chief had been watching his victim for a day and a half like a supeptic tom-cat prowling about a mouse-trap with a very plump small deer inside. When his turn came to turn and rend the complacent witness he rose to his feet with a pleasant smile, and fast and thick flew the questions. They were numbly caught and held by the witness, who did not seem a with disconcated until later in did not seem a whit disconcerted, until, later in the day, for an bour she floundered in a mesh of contradictions and perplexities about the circumstances of her leaving the service of Mr.

In the very thick of the entanglement, Tracy, who hates Fullerton as the Devil hates holy water, which is a like imperfect comparison for Tracy and Fullerton, rose to Elizabeth's rescue and said hotly: "Enough! That's not on record,"—aluding to a former reply quoted by Fullerton. The ex-Judge, without turning to look at his angry adversary, said, in the iniest tone imaginable; "Fortunately you are not on record, though you have a record." Tracy looked for a moment like a marble statue of Rage and then begen a passionate address to the Bench. Fullerton, utterly ignoring Tracy, continued his questioning of the witness. In the midst of the hubbub, Shearman sprang to his feet, and, gaining boldness by being unobserved, ventured on a remark: "Stop, Miss Turner, the counsel is behaving most improperty." Fullerton has ears like a hare, and extinguished Shearman for twenty-four hours with a sarcastic "So Brother

THE PRESS REPORT.

New York, March 22.—Bessie Turner's testimony on Friday last, in the suit of Tilton against Beecher, stirred up the idle, the curions, and the prurient to such a degree that this morning the greatest crowd that has yet besieged the doors of the Brooklyn City Court-room clamored for admittance, that they might hear for themselves all that is left of her story. There was the usual complement of women. The place in the Courtcomplement of women. The place in the Court-room assigned for auditors was packed, and the part reserved, since the sickness of a juror, for the counsel and reporters, was trenched upon. The Plymouth Church delegation lacked not a member. Mrs. Tilton, with Mrs. Field and Mrs. Shearman, were early in attendance, and were the matter."

The time for the recess having arrived the Shearman, were early in attendance, and were accompanied by Bessie Turner. Mr. Beecher and wife arrived somewhat late, and took their

After the Court was opened. Bessie Turner resumed the witness-stand, and her direct examination was continued by ex-Judge Porter. Witness first corrected her testimony given on Friday, and stated that Tilton's first visit to her room was in 1868, and the period when Mr. Tilton carried her to his own room was in 1869, when Mr. Greeley was there. Witness then continued: "I first visited Mr. Beecher on Dec. 14, 1870. I had not before told Beecher of Tilton's visits to my room, but this was the occasion of my visit then. Before going to Steubenville I did not communicate to any one the charges made by Tilton against Beecher. I received sev-eral letters from MA Tilton."

TILTON TO BESSIE.
Witness was here handed a number of letters, which she identified as having been sent to her by Tilton. Mr. Porter then read one of the letters, dated Mt. Vernon, O., Jan. 5, 1874, from Tilton to witness, chiding her for not taking bet-ter care of her health, as she would suffer the consequences. The letter was signed, "Yours as ever, Theodore Tilton." Another letter was her of his lecturing there, and when on his way home at night visiting a ball-room to see how the ladge were dressed. A third letter, dated Brooklyn, Oct. 4, 1870, informed Bessie that Mrs. Tiltob was going to visit Mrs. Putnam at Marietta on the following Menday. "The house looked bench!" and this latter. "Since your shapened." on the following Monday. "The house look looely," said this letter, "since your absence This letter was also signed, "Yours ever, The dore Titton."

dore Titon."

None corrections.

Witness then continued: Mr. and Mrs. Tilton sent me to boarding-school. Mr. Tilton first told me of his wife's and his intention to send me to boarding-school one Sunday afternoon in his study. Mrs. Tilton also spoke to me about going away in connection with the stories against Beecher, On Tilton's first visit to my room he did not he down, as I am stated to have said. but was reclining over the bed when he kissed did not lie down, as I am stated to have said but was reclining over the bed when he kissed me good night. [She was handed a letter dated Jan. 10, 1671.] This letter is in my handwriting, and was dictated to me by Triton. I think Mrs. Tilton was then at home. It was in the second-story back bedroom. He was perfectly well at the time. He was talking about Mrs. More, and I told him she had endeavored to hire me to go round to Beecher and tell him of this story, which, however, I refused to do. Mr. Tilton then asked me to copy this off and put my name to it, which I dd.

Porter then read a letter written to Mrs. Til-

to it, which I did.

Porter then read a letter written to Mrs. Tilton, dated Jan. 10, 1871, which informed her that Mrs. Morse had endeavored to procure her to circulate injurious stories about her husband. Another letter, dated Jan. 12, was read, stating that the story of Tilton carrying her from her bed was a wicked lie.

that he story of Thron carrying her from her bed was a wicked lie.

The witness then continued: The second note was written at the urgent solicitation of Mrs. Tilton. I did tell some five persons that Tilton had attempted to violate my person. Mr. Tilton was aware that I told this matter. I did not tell this story to these persons as fully as I told it here.

bot tell this story to these persons as fully as I told it here.

BESSIE'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The direct examination of Bessie Turner was here closed, and she was surrendered to the counsel for the prosecution. The num and buzz that passed through the Court-room as Judge Porter took his seat were promptly hushed. As Judga Fullerton rose to begin the cross-examination, and as the first sound of the first question was heard, everybody was bent forward; every eye was directed upon the witness, and every ear stood erect, that not a word of the answer or an expression of her countenance should be lost. Witness replied to the questions of Mr. Fullerton in substance as follows:

FIRQUENT MIGRATIONS.

I went to live with Mr. and Mrs. Tilton in July

witness replied that she did not, to the best of her recollection.

Mr. Fullerton then called for the reading of the record, and it did not appear that the witness had said directly "about a month." The witness had said that she went there in the beginning of May, and they had left at the end of

The witness continued: I was there when they

Rogers. Mrs. Dows paid me my wages before I left finally.

The witness was asked if this was after Mrs. Dows return from California, and after a long pause she said: "Mrs. Dows paid me some money before I visited Mrs. Tilton. Mrs. Dows must have given me this money before she went to California or after she returned. This is all the answer I can give at present."

The time for the recess having arrived the Court rose.

After the recess, the crowd in the court-room was larger than in the morning session. Moulton came in with Beach, and took a seat near the witness-stand. Miss Turner resumed her place, and the cross-examination continued, as follows: I am now positive that I was at Mrs. Dour's when she returned from California. My memory was refreshed during the recess by Mrs. Tilton. I think I went to firs. Tilton when I left Mrs. Dows'. The Working women's Home is at Waverly place and Elizabeth street, in New York, I think. The second visit of Tilton to my room was in 1869, and the first in 1868, in the summer. At the sitter time my impression is that Mrs. Tilton was absent from home. I was sleeping alone in a second-story room. Mrs. Tilton sometimes slept in the front part, and at others the takek part, of the house. I do not remember where the children slept then. At that time I was lying there, and Tilton came in to bid me good-ought, and he stroked my hair, and remarked how soft it was. He put his hand on my neck. I removed it and he said. "Why, Bessie, darling, how modest you are." He said people in the best classes of society generally gave such caresses in the best society; that even ministers gave them. I told him I did not care what the best society did. He talked to me about marriage and affinities, and asked me to allow him to love and carees me, and that no harm should happen to me. I thought this conversation on his part very strange. I was then about 17 years old. I was not shocked. I studied over his language, as I DID NOT KNOW WHAT HE MEANY.

I was angry when he dul his land on my neck.

I DID NOT KNOW WHAT HE MEANT.
I was abgry when he but his hand on my neck.
I had up to this time been very much stached
to Mrs. Tilton, but do not think I told her then to Mrs. Tilton, but do not think I told her then of that occurrence. I remember him distinctly saying. "Why, Bessie, dear, how painfully modest you are." I did not know what he meant by affinities and physical expressions of love. In the summer of 1874 I was on a visit to some friends in Pittsburg. Pa., and came to Brooklyn in August. While here I went before the Church Committee and testified before them. I spoke to them of two occasions on which Tilton visited my room. The question was put to me "Dis Tilton ever attempt your ruin?" and I answered "Yes, he did, on two occasions." I think I told the Committee that Mrs. Tilton was at Monticello on one of these ruin?" and I answered "Yes, he did, on two occasions." I think I told the Committee that Mrs. Tilton was at Monticello on one of these occasions. I do not remember saying Mrs. Tilton was in Schoharie. I now know that she was at Monticello, and I must have been mistaken woen I told the Committee so. This was in 1869. I was mistaken in saying before the Committee that on the first occasion when I was carried into his room I awake in his arms. I was also mistaken when I said that the two events occurred near together. I said to them I thought Mrs. Tilton was at Schoharie on one of these occasions. I was in Stoubenville in 1871 till I returned to Brooktan in 1874.

EESSUE EEFFORE THE COMMITTEE.

sone. I was in Stoubenville in 1871 till I returned to Brookin in 1874.

EESSLE FEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

I cally knew of my going before the Committee about ten minutes before it occurred. I talked with Gen. Tracy before I went there. On the second night after I arrived in the city I went before the Committee. My father left me at Mr. Halliday's, and he took me up to Mrs. Ovington's. It was in the morning that I went there, and that evening I appeared before the Committee. I saw Mrs. Tilton there, and during my stay there the object of my appearing before the Committee was mentioned. I do not think it was mentioned until Gen. Tracy called. I did not talk of occurrences at Mrs. Ovington's or Mr. Halliday's till Tracy called. The Committee met at 8 o'clock, and Tracy called between 7 and 8. I am sure I did not talk with him two hours. I do not remember who went with me before the Committee. I talked over the subject with a great many parties afterward, with Mrs. Tilton. Mr. Shearman, and others. I found afterward on looking over the evidence given by me on that occasion that I had

MADE SOME MISTARES IN MY TESTIMONY.

I was then stopping at Mr. Pardy's when I made this discovery. Mrs. Morse was also there, but I did not talk over the matter with her, or as to the testimony given by ms. When I made the discovery, it was after reflection. I

4. The contraction of the process of the process of the part of th

room. I cannot say if this was on the first oc The Court adjourned.

MR. BEECHER'S LETTERS. HIMSELF THE WORST "CONSPIRATOR."

The bardest things Mr. Beecher will have to

Houses in considence. (Signed)

"THEODORE WILL HAVE THE HARDEST TASK."

Fig. 7, 1871.—MY DEAR ME, MOUTCON: I am glad to send you a book which you will reliash, or which a man on a sick-bed sucht to reliash. I wish I had more like it, and that I could send you one every day, not as a repayment of your great kindness to me, for that can never be repaid, not even by love, which I give you freely.

Many, many friends has God raised up to me; but to no one of them has be ever given the opportunity and the windown so to serve me as you have. My trust in you is implicit. You have also proved yourself Theodore's friend and Elizabeth's, Does God look down from Heavem on three unhappy creatures that more need a friend than these?

Is it not an intimation of God's intent of mercy to all, that each one of these has in you a tried and proved friend? But only in you are we three united. Would to God, who orders all hearts, that by your kind media-ion Theodore, Eirzabeth, and I could be made friendes again. Theodore will have the hardest task in such a case, but has he not proved himself capable of the noblest things?

sgam. Theodore will have the hardest task in such a case, but has he not proved himself capable of the noblest things?

I wonder if Elizabeth knows how generously he has carried himself toward me? Of course I can never speak with her again, except with his permission, and I do not know that were then it would be best. My earnest longing is to see har in the full sympathy of her nature at rest in him, and to see him once more trusting her, and loving her with even a better than the old love. I am always sad in such thoughts. Is there any way out of this night? May not a day star arise? Truly yours always, with trust and love, (Signed)

HIMPH WAND BERGERE,

"THE STORM THAT WAS BEADT TO BURST."

BROOKLYN, Feb. 7, 1871.—MY DEAR MAS. Thron: When I saw you last I did not expect ever to see you again, or to be alive many days. God was kinder to me than were my own thoughts. The friend whom God sent to me (Mr. Moulton) has proved, above all friends that ever I had, side and willing to holp me in this terrible emergency of my life. His hand it was that tied up the suorm that was ready to burst upon our heads. I am not the less disposed to trust him from finding that he has your wedfare most deeply and tenderly at heart. You have no friend (Theodore excepted) who has it in his power to serve you early influence, her my deliberate judgment in this matter weigh with you. It does my sore heart good to see in Mr. Moulton an unfelging respect and honor for you. It would kill me if he thought otherwise. He will be as true a friend to your bronor and happiness as a brother could be to a sister's. In him we have a common ground. You and I may meet in him. The past is ended. But is there no future t—no wiser, higher, holler future? May not tais friand stand as a pricet in the new sanctury of reconciliation, and mediate and bless you, Theodore, and my most unbappy self? Do not let my carnestness fail of its end; you believe in my judgment. I have put myself wholly and giadly in Moulton's hands, and there I must meet you. This is s

ought not to be subject to even the chance of a miscarriage, Your unhappy friend,

(Sighed)

"THE SHARP AND RAGGED EDGE" LETTER.

MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1872—MY DEAR FRIEND (MOULTON); I leave town, to-day, and expect to pass through from Phinsielphia to New Haven. Shall not be here till Friday. About three weeks ago, I mot T. [Tilton] in the care going to Is. He was kind, We talked much. At the end he told me to go on with my work without the least anxiety, in so far as his feelings and actions were the occasion of apprehension.

On returning home from New Haven (where I am three days in the week, delivering a course of lectures to the theological studentes). I found a note from E. [Elizabeth—Mir. Tilton] saying that T. folt hard towards me, and was going to see or write me before leaving for the West, She kindly added: "Do not be deat down. I bear this almost always, but the God in whom we trust will deliver us all strety. I know you do and are willing abundantly to help him, and I also know your embarrassments." These were words of warning, but also of consolation, for I believe E, is beloved of God, and that her prayers for me are sconer heard thun mine for myseif or for ker. But it seems that a change has come to T. since I saw him in the cars. Indeed, ever since he has felt more intensely the force of feeling in society, and the humiliations which eaviron his enterprise, he has growingly felt that I had a power to help which I did not develop, and I believe that you have participated in this feeling. It is natural you should. T. is dearer to you than I can be. He is with you. All his trials lie open to your eye daily. But I see you but seldom, and my personal relations, environments, necessites, limitations, dangers, and perplexifies you cannot see or imagine. If I had not goue through his great year of sorous, I would not have believed that any one could pass through my experience and be dise or 23sc. I have been the entire of three distinct circles, each one of which required clear-mindedness and peculiarly inv

1. The great caurch.
2. The accupance.
3. The secular paper.
3. The book.
The first I could neither get out of nor slight. The sensitreness of so many of my people would have made any appearance of trouble or any remission of force an occasion of slarm and notice, and have excited, when it was important that rumors should die and everything be quieted.
The newspaper I did roll off, doing but little except give general directions, and, in so doing, I was continually spurred and exhorted by those in interest. It could not be helped.
The "Life of Carrist," long delayed, had locked up the capital of the furn, and was likely to sink them,—finished it what be. Was ever book born of such sorrow as that was? The interior history of it will never be written.
During all this time you, literally, were all my stay and confort. I should have fallen on the way but for the courage which you inspired and the hope which you breathed.
My vacation was profitable. I came back, hoping that the bitterness of death was passed. But T.'s troubles brought back the cloud, with even severer suffering. For, all this fall and winter, I have felt that you did not feel satisfied with me, and that I seemed, both to you and T., as comenting myself with a cautious or sluggish polley, willing to save myself but not to risk anything for T. I have again and again probed my heart to see whether I was truly inble to such feeling, and the response is unequivocal that I am not. No man can see the difficulties that environ me, unless he stands where I do.
To say that I have a church on my hands is simple enough,—but to have a church on my hands is simple enough,—but to have a church on my hands is simple enough,—but to have a church on my hands is simple enough,—but to have a church on my hands is simple enough,—but to have the hundreds and thousands of me; pressing me, each one with his keen suspicion, or anxiety, or zeal; to see tendencies which, if not stopped, would break out into ruinous defense of me; to stop them without seeming to do ft; to prev

suit him, and signed it. It stood unquestioned and unblamed for more than a year. Phen it was published. Nothing but that. That which he did in private when made public excited him to fury, and he charges me with making him appear as one graciously pardoned by me. It was his own deliberate act, with which he was perfectly content till others saw it, and then he

by me. It was his own deliberate act, what allow was perfectly content till others saw it, and then he charges a grievous wrong home on me!

My mind a clear. I am not in haste. I shall write for the public a statement that will bear the light of the judgment day. God will take care of me and mine. When I look on earth it is deep night. When I look to the heavens above I see the morning breaking. But oh! that I could put in goiden issters my deep sense of your faithful, earness, undying fidelity, your disinterested friendship! Your noble wife, too, has been to me one of God's comforters. It is such as she that renews a waining faith in womanhood. Now, Frank, I would not have you waste say more energy on a hopeless tast, with such a man as T. T. there is no possible alvation of any that depend upon him. With a strong nature, he does not know how to govern it. With generous impulses, the undercurrent that rules him is self. With ardent affections, he cannot love long that which does not repay him with admiration and praise. With a strong theatric nature, he is constantly imposed upon with the idea that a position, a great stroke, a coup d'etat, is the way of success.

Besides those he has a hundred good things about him, but these named traits make him absolutely unreliable.

Therefore there is no use in further trying. I have a strong feeling upon me, and it brings great peace with it that I am spending my last Sunday and preach

a strong feeling upon me, and it orming speat peace with it, that I am spending my last Sunday and preaching my last sernon.

Dear, good God, I thank Thee I am indeed beginning to see rest and triumph. The pain of life is but a moment; the glory of everlasting emancipation is worldless, inconceivable, full of beckening glory. Oh, my beloved Frank, I shall know you there, and forever hold fellowship with you, and hoke back and smile at the past, Your loving H. W. B.

"IT OUGHT TO DAMN STORRS."

MARCH, 25, 1874—MY DEAR FRANK; I am indignant beyond expression. Storrs' course has been an unspeakable cutrage. After his pretended sympathy and friendship for Theodore he has turned sgainst him in the most venomious manner—and it is not sincere. His professions of latht and affection for me are hollow and faithless. They are merely factions. His object is plain. He is determined to force a conflict, and to use one of us to destroy the other if possible. That is his gama. By stinging Theodore he believes that he will be driven into a course which he hopes will rufn me. If ever a man betrayed another he has. I am in hopes that Theodore, who has borne so much, will be unwilling to be a flail in Storrs' hand to strike at a friend. There are the or two reasons, emphatic, for twithing until the call of the Council by fore taking any action:

1. That the attack on Plymouth Church, and the threats against Congregationalism, were so violent that the bubble mind is likely to be absorbed in the

than at him,

3. That if Council does not disfellouship Plymouth Church, then, understable 3. That if Council does not distellorable Plymouth Church, then, undoubtedly. Storrs will go off into Presbyterianism, as he almost, without disguise, threatened in his speech, and, in that case, the emphasis will be there.

4. At any rate, while the fury rages in Council, it is not wise to make any move that would be one among so many, as to lose effect in a degree, and after the battle is over one can more exactly see what ought to be done. Meantime I am patient as I know how to be but mently newly used up with inward excitebe done. Meantime I am patient as I know how to be, but pretty nearly used up with inward excitement, and must run away for a day or to and hide and sleep, or there will be a funeral. Cordially and trustingly yours,

No one can tell under first impressions what the effect of such a speech will be. It ought to damn Storrs.

BESSIE'S FORMER RETRACTIONS OF THINGS SHE TESTIFIES TO NOW. BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1871 -MY DEAR MRS. TILTON: I want to tell you something. Your mother, Mrs. Morse, has repeatedly attempted to hire me, by offering me dresses and presents, to go to certain persons and tell them stories injurious to the character of your husband. I have been persualed that the kind attentions shown me by Mr. Tilton for years were dishonorable demonstrations. I never at the time thought that Mr. Tilton's caresses were for such a purpose. I did not want to be made use of by Mrs. Morse or any one else to bring disgrace upon my two best friends, you and your husband. Byears

JAN. 12.—MY DEAR MRS TH.TON: The story that Mr. Tilton once lifted me from my bed, and carried me screaming to his own, and attempted to violate my person, is a wicked lie. Yours TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

sioners, issued yesterday, shows an expenditure of \$303,971 during the past year, in completing The Davenport & St. Paul Road, which has been snowed up for some time, and stopped entirely, is now opened up to Delaware Centre, Ia., and will soon be opened to Fayette.

The report of the Milwaukee Water Commis-

The Methodist Episcopal and the Congregational Churches of Peru, Ill., have been con-junctively engaged in a religious revival during the last two weeks, but with indifferent success. At the annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Milwankee County Bible Society yesterday, most of the old committees were reolected. A motion to appoint a Bible-reader

Mr. E. B. Steeve, who for four years was a respected member of the Bloomington City Council, and is a prominent business man, will be a candidate for Mayor of that city, in opposition to B. F. Frank tion to B. F. Funk.

The feast of Purim was celebrated by the Jews of Bloomington last night in a grand dress ball, which was attended by a large number of invited guests, and was one of the most brilliant gatherings of the season.

Dennis Bird, from San Francisco, bound for home, in Ireland, was found dead on a St. Joe train at Kansss City, yesterday morning. He had a large amount of gold on his person, and was evidently of good family. His remains will be held until his relatives are heard from.

be held until his relatives are heard from, Some time since the Court ordered S. F. Dolloff, Circuit Clerk of Melean County, to procors a new bond, and be was given the ten days time prescribed by statute to procure a perfected bond. This he railed to do within the time, but

did a day or two afterward. The County Attorney claims that he has forfeited his right to the office, and the case was argued yesterday before Judge Tipton, who has not yet announced his Judge Tipton, who has not yet announced his decision.

Considerable apprehension is felt at Fort Wayne, Ind., as to the whereabouts of John O. Williams, a well-known cuizen and a member of the dry-goods firm of Wooster, Williams & Co. He left about eight weeks since for Memphis on business, and for the past four weeks nothing whatever has been heard of him. He only expected to be gone a few days, and, as he had a large amount of money with him, some suspicions of foul play are entertained.

INTER-COLLEGIATE REGATTA.

New York, March 22.—Preparations made for the annual inter-collegiate regatta indicate that the contest of next summer will attract greater attention than any which has preceded it. Thirteen crews will compete in the university race, and the colleges have signified their intended entering the Freshman race. The course of each boat will be marked by buoys to prevent the difficulty usually arising from one boat crossing the line of another.

An Indian Burying-Ground.

A correspondent of the Columbia (Ry.) Specialor tells the following story: "Dr. R. H. Perryman, of Casey's Creek, has made a discovery that is truly wonderful. On a perpendicular cilif not far from his house, about 25 feet from the bottom, is a shelving rock about 100 yards long, sheltered from rain and stormy blasts by as overhanging rock, which was once used by the Indians as a graveyard. Hundreds of well-preserved bodies were lying there side by side, with a thin rock slab between them. Each body has' a stone vault, covered over by a thin rock, and the whole row is covered with dirt brought from a distance. It was a very cold day when the Doctor made this discovery, and he opened only three of these vaults, but in each of these ha found a well-preserved corpse—the hair and everything complete, but they melted to dust as soon as the sir struck them. The bones remained intact, and due skeleton was of enormous size, some 7 or 8 feet long. In these vaults were willow baskets, ornamented with shells and various trinkets, showing the handwork of the departed. These trinkets all crumbled on coming in contact with air. This ulace, the Doctor says, has been observed before, but, there being nothing visible but dirt, has attracted mo attention. The place is aimost traccessible to men, and how these bodies and these stones were got there will ever remain mysterious.

A Comsiderate Sheriff.

There was an execution in a Marviand town on the 12th inst., attended by the usual mothly crowd of men, women, and endidren. Just before the victim of the law was swung off the Sheriff in charge mounted the scaffold, and with exquisite tenderness of feeting remarked:

"There is a good many little bows and girls here, and you big people must fail beek against the fence and let the little ones come up and around the gallows, so as they can see." The big people took the hint, and the "little ones" availed themicives of the opportunity of crowding close to the gallows. Then the rope was adjusted and the condem

AFFAIRS OF STATE.

No Session of the Illinois Senate Yesterday.

The Opposition Thinking Somewhat More Favorably of Adjournment.

Debate in the House Concerning State Regulation of Stock-Yards.

A Desultory View of the Present Situation at Springfield.

consin Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

Out \$2,000,000 Through

"Carelessness."

ILLINOIS. ABOUT ADJOURNMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 22 .- The question of adournment sine die was brought up again this evening by the introduction of a resolution by Wentworth fixing the date April 5. After coniderable waste of time in discussion of the resolution, during which nearly every member told how he was bursting with anxiety to get home again, and proved it by talking in that strain against time, the resolution was referred to the

STOCK-TARDS. That done, Rankin, of Henderson, claimed the floor on a question of privilege, and proceeded to read from a huge pile of manuscript a longsince introduced and buried in committee, providing for placing the Stock-Yards in this State under regulation by the Railroad and Warehouse Board. Pending Rankin's reading, the Speaker announced that Rankin's reading was not in order. Whenever it is announced from the chair that anybody is out of order, pretty much everybody forthwith goes to raising disorder, which, of course, was course, was the case in this instance.

Landrigan got the floor and stated bill be reported back for action by the House, and moved that the bill be suspended in order to structing the Committee (on Corporations) to report back the bill, which was done.

Rankin then finished his speech, charging that the Committee, though importuned so to do, wouldn't report the bill. Though once a maority of the members of the Committee had signed a report in favor of the bill, the Chair man had refused to report it. Merritt explained that the gentlemen who had

signed the report, without knowing what it was,' had ordered him not to report the bill. Landrigan, in support of the resolution, said that he (L.) had been informed that a member had now in his possession a letter offering him Stock-Yard stock at very low rates, provided he did not introduce the bill. In response to calls of "name." Landrigan stated that Rankin was the member who had the letter, and asked the gentleman if what he (L.) had stated was true. Bankin said, in part it was, but refused to pro-duce the letter except before an investigating

committee.

The resolution requiring the Committee to report back the bill, passed by 43 ayes to 33 noos, and so it again comes before the House for action. This is the bill heretofore noticed in these dispatches, prohibiting discriminations by stockyard companies, and authorizing the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to fix rates, etc., of charges.

of charges.

Rankin's statement as to the bribery is simply that, when he was at the Stock-Yards, getting information, some one there told him that Sherman (John B.) said the best mode of regulating the to have him (Rankin) take

that, when he was at the Stock-Yards, getting information, some one there told him that Sherman (John B.) said the best mode of regulating the yards would be to have him (Rankin) take some of the stock.

Before the select Committee was appointed to investigate the charges made in Landrigan's speech, Rankin produced the letter in question. It turned out to be simply a note from John Adams, of the Rendering Company, in answer to a letter written by Rankin, in which the latter asked for information. Adams replies that he can furnish none, but that, when Rankin calls, he will aid him what he can. Rankin said that, soon after, he saw Adams, and, the conversation turning on the necessity of regulating the Stock Yards, Adams told him the way to regulate the Stock Yards was to buy up the stock. The Committee will report as above, and that there was no attempt at bribery.

BILLS BY SECTIONS.

The pending bill making an appropriation for the consideration of bills by sections, with which the remainder of the day's session was occupied. When the bill appropriating \$3,000 per annum to the State Agricultural Society and \$100 to each of the county societies was reached. Connolly moved to strike out the \$3,000 per annum to the State Agricultural Society and \$100 to each of the county societies was reached. Connolly moved to strike out the \$3,000 per annum to the State Agricultural Society and \$100 to each of the county societies was reached. Connolly moved to strike out the \$3,000 per annum to the State Agricultural Society and \$100 to each of the county societies was reached. Connolly moved to strike out the \$3,000 per annum to the State Agricultural Society and \$100 to each of the county societies was reached. Connolly moved to strike out the \$3,000 per annum to the State Agricultural Society and \$100 to each of the county societies was reached.

was not in session.

THE SENATE

was not in session.

OURSONY.

The Twenty-ninth General Assembly is rapidly setting ready to adjourn. The prevailing opinion now is that the seasion will close within the next two weeks. The extended programme laid out by the Opposition has been or irrually abandoned. The sitempt at fepeal or modification of the Liquor law has been abandoned and since the failure in both Houses of the Liquor committee bill, no further efforts will be made in that direction. The scheme for the abolition of the State Baard of Charities has also been abandoned. The bill abolishing the State Board of Equalization and transfer of its duties to the Auditor, Treasurer, and Secretary of State, which has already passed the Senate, will proceed by pass the House, though the opposition to the measure, which is quite determined, may defeat it by fighting against time. The repeal of the Registry law will probably be rushed through under the previous question, and the Citizens' Association Municipal Incorporation bill, already passed in the House, will probably be carried in the Senate next week. Of the 500 and odd House and about 300 Senate bills yet pending, there is searce the alightest prospect that half a dozen will pass. Possibly Cummings may get through in bill for simplifying and expediting the collection of taxes, and, though the probability is less. Bogue may get his Bank-Exammation bill, over which there will be a prolonged wrangle about cutting down the estimates. All besides that the Twenty-ninth General Assembly will leave to show as the results of its extraordinary performance will be the Citizens' Association bill, the 7.36 Refunding bill, that allowing foreign corporations to loan money in this State at the same rate of interest as local corporations may, and the Copperas Creek Dam appropriation. And when the Twenty-ninth General Assembly adjourns sine die, the people will thank the fates that they are rid of it, and there will hardly soon again be a Legislature in Illinois with the majority

STATE REVENUES—RAILROAD BILL.

NASHVILLE, March 22.—Hoth Houses of the
Legislature passed a joint resolution to adjourn
sine die on Wednesday the, 24th inst. So far ne
bill has been passed materially affecting the

finances or changing the rate of taxation, except that of taxing gross earnings of railroads 1½ per cent, which will raise an additional revenus of about \$150,000 annually.

In the Senate to-day, the House bill to prevent indiscriminations in freights by different railroads passed a second reading—ayes, 10; nees, 9. It is believed that the bill will fail to morrow on the third reading.

The vote rejecting the House bill for the release of the Pententiary was reconsidered, and passed a third reading.

In the House, a bill creating a Board of Emigration was taken up, the Senate amendments concurred in, and the bill is now a law.

WISCONSIN. THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLEM

Special Deputch to The Chicago Tribune.

Madison, Wis., March 22.—Last December there was serious insubordination in the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, in which some of tute for the Deaf and Dumb, in which some of the subordinates and most of the pupils were implicated, and to quiet which decided measures were taken by the Superintendent. Weed the Walworth County Liberal, acconded by a corre-spondent of the Chicago Times, told harrowing tales of creeky, oppression, and various mal-faesances on the part of said Superintendent. which, if half true, showed the necessity of a radical change in the management of the institution. Gov. Taylor, therefore, directed the State Board of Charities and Beform, consisting of Messrs. W. P. Lynde, A. Elmore, W. W. Reed, E. E. Chapin, and H. H. Gilea, to make investigation into the management of the institution. This was begun by the Board Jan. 25, and continued at intervals as the time could be spared from other duties, till, after examining some forty or fifty witnesses and taking a large amount of testimony, which is a substantial vindication, though the matter has created such feeling in the institution and in the com-Report of the Investigation of the Wis-Missouri Discovers Herself to Be such feeling in the institution and in the com-munity where it is located as to impair lie. Weed's usefulness that his early resignation in probable. Undue severity in the punishment of pupils and cruelty was the first charge, and one

about which the greatest outery was made.

It was based on the action of the Superintendent and Trustees in 1872 in breaking up a secret rebellious organization, and punishing the responsible parties, which the Board of Charities fully justify, and the treatment of an open revolt hast December 1885. 1872 in breaking up a secret rebellious organization, and punishing the responsible parties, which the Board of Charities fully justify, and the treatment of an open revolt hat December by which some pupils prevented the ounishment of another, and to which it appeared they were incited by some of the teachers of the institution. The Board strongly condemn the conduct of the subordinates. They do not find the charge againstiche Superintendent, of cruelty, sustained or condemn the punishment indicted; while the expulsion of the leaders in the ements by the Trustees is approved, but the remark made that the Superintendent, having strong provocation, perhaps his treatment of the refractory punils lacked that well-tempered moderatics likely to induce and maintain the proper feeling between Superintendent and pupils. This finding, it is understood, was a compromise, part of the Board being averse to any criticism of the Superintendent's course. A charge that all the correspondence of the publis was subjected to the supervision of the Superintendent was admitted, and the rule approved. The charges that the Superintendent misappropriated the private funds of the pupils, and was insolent to their friends visiting the institution, were proved unfounded, as also one that Matron Hill was incompetent and neglectful. As to a charge of neglect to furnish amusements, it appeared more might have been done, but the Trustees were responsible. That there was a lack of harmony between the Superintendent and some of his subordinates was evident, but the chief blame is placed on the latter. The Trustees are acquitted of the charge that they have been governed by seatarian motives and influences, and the people of Delavan get amb for many of them appearing to regard the institution as a local beneficiary, to be made the most of for the village rather than a noble charity, and embarrassing it by jealousies of sects and factions, creaking, and fault-finding. The financial management of the institution is commended. The Trustees are reco

Owing to an unleasantness between Setretary of State Doyle and Insurance-Clerk Thomas H. Nyhan, growing out of the St. Patrick's-Day celebration and other matters, the latter has resigned, and Maj. C. W. Kemf, a bookkeeper in the Land Department has been transferred to that place, and Mr. G. P. Harrington appointed to his.

Sr. Louis, March 22.—Some days ago, the State Treasure, found several packages of State bonds in his vault for which he had given no re-State Treasure, found several packages of State bonds in his vault for which he had given no receipt, and with which he was not charged with when assuming his duties as Treasurer. Not knowing what they were, he saked this a committee of Senators be appointed to examine them an report. The Committee was appointed, and apported to the Senate to-day, to the effect that, several years ago, 7 per cent bonds were issent to various railroads in the State; that, subsequently a large number of these bonds were exchanged for Missouri 6s, and as they were exchanged they were piaced in the Treasure's vaults for safe keeping. A committee appointed for the purpose by the Twenty-fifth Genral Assembly examined, counted, and put these bonds into packages with appropriate indominents, and placed them back into the Treasurer's vault uncanceled and with composition the Assembly, that the validity of the State! lieu upon the property of the rairoad compassite to which the bonds had been issued might depend on the presentation of these thoriginal bonds. Of these bonds, there are now found to be 1,913 of 5,100 making an aggregate of 81,913,000 d 7 per cent Missouri bonds bearing all evidence of validity now in circulation, which actually belong to the Treasury of the State. How them bonds were abstracted the Committee do not styleng to the Treasury of the State. How them bonds were abstracted the Committee do not styleng to the Treasury of the State. How them bonds were abstracted the Committee do not styleng to the Treasury of the State. How them bonds were abstracted the Committee do not styleng to the Treasury of the State. How them bonds were abstracted the Committee do not styleng to the Treasury of the State. How the bonds the missing bonds, and the numbers will be published.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Lansing, Mich., March 22.—A bill proposing to tax Church landed property exceeding the value of \$15,000 was discussed in the House to Committee of the Whole to-day, and was hilled by a vote of \$7 to 20, on a motion to strike oil all after the enacting clause. The debats was participated in by several members, but the values participated in by several members, but the values participated in by several members, but the values was very light, the members showing some in willingness to go upon the record in regard to Afterwards the House concurred in the action of the Committee by 61 to 9. The bill is undoubtedly dead.

No bills were passed in either house to day, the time being almost entirely consumed in Committee of the Whole.

To-morrow a large number will be passed.

The House instructed the Committee on Macation to report a bill providing for a uniform system of text-books in all the counties of the House indicates a strong probability that will pass that body at least.

THE CO

The Committee on mits Its Court

The Architects A 1 Pa

Consideration kee Avenu Ald. Schaffner and

The Chair Compell

fullerton Ave The Common Council ssion last evening,

An invitation from th School to the members of to attend the quarterly mal School was accepted The Committee on Sa Division) reported in fa Fifth avenue, from Tay

in favor of an ordinant North Halsted street, to 6 feet, from West Kins THE GAS

resolution having refere Gas Inspector reported in had not been complied a properly fulfilling the pr vere very poor, and, wanting. The prolonge increased the percentage degenerated the quality been, in the opinion of of duty on the part of was to report the cin their respective mended that the Works sive immediate final recommend be placed on file. It was laid over.

The following order to mittee on Public Built erection of the conf. Court-House:

Ontr-House:

Onderse, That the Bos
ft is hereby directed to at
the Board of County Com
three architects, whose du
necessary plans and spect
new City-Hall and C
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be of a uniform character agreed upon by said Box County Commissioners, a and specifications for an prepared by them, and a take charge of and structure of and foundations up to the sat portion of the said built city Government, and and south centre at the let the contract, and during the progress directed to sdvertise, in for proposals for furnishing the remainder of the to complete the erection portion of the said build or contracts therefor. It exervating and putting city's portion of said built contracts, for furnishing forming the remainder of to complete the city's plet in each instance, we be complete the city's plet in each instance, we complete the said buy possible to the city's plet in each instance, we complete the city's plet in each instance, we complete the said buy the complete the city's plet in each instance, we complete the said buy the complete the city's plet in each instance, we can be completed in the city's plet in each instance, we can be completed in the city's plet in each instance, we can be completed in the city's plet in each instance, we can be completed in the city's plet in the city in th

comprissioners shall has for doing like work, and the construction of the ing, so that the construction of said buildin thereof shall be begun simultaneously, as nearly

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the rate of taxation, except earnings of railroads 11/4 nice an additional revenue iny, the House bill to pre-ons in freights by different second reading—syes, 10; second reading-syes, 10; and that the bill will fail to-

the House bill for the re-

creating a Board of Emi-the Senate amendments bill is now a law.

SCONSIN. March 22.—Last Decemb and Dumb, in which some of most of the pupils were Superintendent, Weed, the aberal seconded by a correago Times, told harrowing ression, and various mal-t of said Superintendent, wed the necessity of a radmanagement of the ins and Reform, consisting of inde, A. Elmore, W. W. in, and H. H. Giles, to into the management of the was begun by the Board Jan intervals as the time could uties, till, after examinfifty witnesses and taking a settmony, which is a substanough the matter has created insutution and in the comthat his early resignate everity in the punishme was the first charge, and one greatest outery was made. on the action up a secret rebellious organiza-hing the responsible parties, of Charities fully justify, and pen revolt last Decembe prevented the punishmen ich it appeared they wer teachers of the institution

endent, of cruelty, sustained, ishment inflicted; while the ders in the emeute by the d, but the remark made that one that Matron Hill wa ad neglectful. As to a charge to furnish amusements, it is might have been done, but were responsible. That there armony between the Superintendof his subordinates was evident, plame is placed on the latter. The equitted of the charge that they erued by sectarism motives and in-the people of Delavan get a rub tem appearing to regard the institute of the charge that they temperately to be made the most lage rather than a noble charity. lectful. As to a charge

of unpleasantness between Secre-tic Doyle and Insurance-Clerk Nylam, growing out of the St. celebration and other matters, resigned, and Maj. C. W. Kemff, in the Land Department, has been that place, and Mr. G. P. Har-ted to his.

MISSOURI.

TTY KETTLE OF FISH. ch 22.—Some days ago the which he was not charged with his duties as Treasurer. Not they were, he asked that of Senators be ap-examine them and amittee was appointed, and re-

senate to-day, to the effect that, ago, 7 per cent bonds were issued

railroads in the State; that, sublarge number of these bonds were
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were placed in the Treasurer's
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by the Twenty-fifth General
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MICHIGAN.

or church Property.

outsh to The Chicago Tribune.

1., March 22.—A bill proposing ianded property exceeding the 15,000 was discussed in the House in of the Whole to-day, and was killed the Whole to-day, and was killed.

to 20, on a motion to strike out acting clause. The debate was by several members, but the vota the members showing some uncoupon the record in regard to it. House concurred in the action of by 61 to 9. The bill is undoubt-

were passed in either house to-day, a slmost entirely consumed in he Whole. large number will be passed instructed the Committee on Edutability for a uniform tooks in all the counties of the ges vote cast for the measure in catee a strong probability that is body at least.

keys Made to Work.

Path Hall Gasette.

**Rettiements of the East large arally intelligent breeds, are ensured their masters much in the same way.

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**Raves are made use of in some a. The coccannt paint is valuable at this is very difficult to procure the same are supported to the procure of a second to the procure of a second to the procure of the same are supported to the same ardious office appears to be a elight difference be two cases—the apes seems to delich in We learn from some correspondence in sewapaper that the apes thus employed appropriate that the apes thus employed appears that the apes thus employed the same penage.

THE COUNCIL

The Committee on Public Buildings Submits Its Court-House Scheme,

The Architects Are to Be Paid But 1 Per Cent.

Consideration of the Milwau. kee Avenue Viaduct.

Ald Schaffner and White State Their

Opinions of One Another.

The Chair Compelled to Put a Stop to the Gantlemen.

fullerton Avenue Conduit.

The Common Council met in regular weekly session last evening, President Dixon in the

School to the members of the Common Council to attend the quarterly examination of the Normal School was acepted and placed on file.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys (South Division) reported in favor of the opening of Fifth avenue, from Taylor to Twelfth street. Laid over.
The same Committee (West Division) reported

in favor of an ordinance for the widening of North Halsted street, to the additional extent of 6 feet, from West Kinzie to Hubbard streets. The report was concurred in. THE GAS INSPECTOR.

The Gas Committee in relation to Ald. White's

resolution having reference to the duty of the Gas Inspector reported that, while the ordinance had not been complied with, yet the facilities for properly fulfilling the provisions of the ordinance were very poor, and, in fact, almost entirely wanting. The prolonged cold weather had increased the percentage of treakage, and had also degenerated the quality of the gas. There had been in the opinion of the Committee, a neglect of duty on the part of the police, whose duty it was to report the condition of all lamps in their respective beats. It was recommended that the Board of Puclic Works give immediate attention to the construction of the street lamps according to the letter of the contract, and also that the police be instructed to give proper attention to the condition of the lamps and make prompt reports. The final recommendation was that the resolution be placed on file. increased the percentage of treakage, and had also The final recommendat tion be placed on file.

The court-house.

The following order was reported by the Committee on Public Buildings in reference to the erection of the contemplated City-Hall and Court-House:

erection of the contemplated City-Hall and Court-House:

Orderen, That the Board of Public Works be and it is hereby directed to employ, in conjunction with the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County, three architects, whose daty it shall be to prepare the necessary plans and specifications for the exection of a new City-Hall and Court-House, the exterior walls to be constructed of stone of a good quality, upon Block 59 in the Original Town of Chicago, commonly known as the Court-House square, the entire cost of which shall not exceed the sum of \$2,50,000, and building to be for the use of the County and City Governments respectively, and the general exterior design of the same to be of a uniform character and appearance, as shall be agreed upon by said Board of Public Works, and said Dounty Commissioners, and architects, when the plans and specifications for said building shall have been prepared by them, and agreed upon by said Boards, take charge of and superintend the construction of said building to its completion, under the direction and control of said Board of Public Works and said Board of County Commissioners respectively; and said architests shall lead de and perform every other service, of perion, under the direction and control of said Board of Public Works and said Board of County Commissioners respectively; and said architects shall also do and perform every other service, or filing, necessary to be done in and about the construction and erection of said building to completion, which shall be required to be done and performed by them, or either of them, as such architects, by said Boards respectively, and shall receive jointly from the City of Chicago as their compensation for their entire tervices as such architects, and for the services of each at them, 1 per cent of \$2,500,900, and no other or further sompensation whatever from said city. That whenever said architects shall have been so employed, and the plans and specifications agreed upon in manner aforesaid, said Public Works shall, without unnecessary delay, proceed to advertise, in the manner required by law, for proposals for excavating and putting in the foundations up to the established grade line for that portion of the said building to be occupied by the city Government, and situate west of the north and south centre line of said block, and to let the contract, or contracts, therefor.

directed to advertise, in the manner required by law, for proposals for furnishing all the materials and doing the remainder of the work necessary to be done to complete the erection and construction of the city's portion of the said building, and to let said contract or contracts therefor. The comtract, or contracts, for exervating and putting in said foundations for the city's portion of said building, as also the contract, or contracts, for furnishing the materials and for performing the remainder of the work necessary to be done to complete the city's portion of said building, to be ht in each instance, whenever the Board of County Commissioners shall have let the contract or contracts for doing like work, and furnishing the materials for the construction of the country's portion thereof shall be begun and progress to completion timultaneously, as nearly as may be.

The report was laid over and published.

The same Committee further reported in favor of having the resolution of Ald. Campboll, relative to the City-Hall and Court-House, already published, placed on file. Concurred in.

XILWAUKER AVENUE VIADUCT.

The Committee on Railroads reported in favor of compelling the Railroad Company (Northwestern) to construct a viaduct over Milsankee avenue.

Ald. Schaffner asked that the matter be deferred for one week longer. That could do no harm.

Ald. Ryan said that the people of the section which he represented (Fifteenth Ward) wanted to know when the viaduct would be built.

Ald. White said he was astonished to see a North Side Alderman rise in his place and request the postponement of a measure in which the people of the Eleventh Ward were specially interested. He was afraid there was a little between—

Aid. Schaffner—If you impugn my motives, you dirty vagabond, I'll box your ears right here before the Council.

President Dixon—Both Aldermen are grossly cut of order. They will take their seats at once.

Ald. White—I'll take care of you by-and-by.

Ald. Schaffner—The sconer you commence the better. Don't impugn my motives, you pupp. At this point Ald. Schaffner strode with a warlike air in the direction of White, who said abottains, but grew very red.

Aid. Schaffner made some excited remarks, which the noise of the President's gavel made very indistinguishable.

ald Quirk said that the railroads never would

Aid. Quirk said that the railroads never would build a viaduct unless compelled to do so by unfrendly legislation. If the Council had the pinck and manhood to compel the Northwestern to more its cars through the city by horse-power, it would soon come to time.

Aid. Schaffaer rose to apologize to the Council for the language which he had used. He did not, however, include in this apology the Alderman from the Eleventh (White), who always went out of his way to become grossly discourteous to him. White was the only Alderman in the Council who had the impudence, the audacity, the ill-breeding—

President Dixon—Take your seat, sir. This sendence cannot be tolerated.

and the control of th

and Schaffner—You have more than you can be to attend to your work.

The Chair—We have had enough of this language. Sit down.

Ald Hildreth hoped the motion to postpone action for one week would prevail, so that the Aldermen would have time to prepare for their prepitietic encounter.

On motion of Ald. Cullerton, the report was

On motion of Aid. Cullerton, the report was made the special order for 9:30 o'clock next londay evening.

An ordinance reducing the hienese of City Commissions for the commissions of t

Commissionaires to 55 per head was passed without dissent.

MARTIN SCULLY.

The report of the Judiciary Committee conting the removal of Martin Scully, South life.

The report of the Judiciary Committee conting the removal of Martin Scully, South life. Campbell—Does that mean that the se is sustained by the Council?

Ald. Mahr (sotto voce)-It's a shame to keep

that drunkard there.

School Matters.

The Committee on Schools reported in favor of purchasing the lot, 125 by 169, corner of Wabsah avenue and Thirty-fifth street, at \$17,500, as already recommended by the Board of Education.

After a slight discussion, the matter was re-After a slight discussion, the matter was referred back to the last-named body.

The report of the same Committee relative to the appointment of three appraisers to fix the valuation of school property, as recommended by the Board of Education, was next taken up. The gentlemen placed in nonination were E. H. Sheldon, f. The Virling, and Avery Moore.

Mesers, Sheldon and Vierling were confirmed, and William Cox was substituted for Avery Moore. FULLERTON AVENUE CONDUIT.

Moore.

PULLERTON AVENUE CONDUIT.

Ald. Stout introduced a resolution relative to the Fullerton avenue conduit contract, which provided that, inasmuch as there appeared to be no chance of an early agreement between the contractors and the Board of Public Works, and as the North Branch remained in a very filtay condition, the matter be referred to the Mayor, Comptroller, and Corporation Counsel, with power to settle the affair; and that whenever the settlement was made, the Board of Public Works immediately advertise the reletting of the contract to the lowest responsible hidder.

After a very tedious debate, in which most of the old arguments were brought up, the matter was finally allowed to drop, Campbell speaking against time, much to Culierton's disgust, in order to prevent the resolution being brought to a er to prevent the resolution being brought to a the. The Council then adjourned, by a vote of 18

SENATORIAL RECKLESSNESS.

A Shameful Record. The United States Senate is fast losing its reputation as a conservative body and a protec-tion against the haste and waste of the Lower House, by the recklessness with which it votes appropriation. The passage on the 3d of March of the bill making appropriations for harbor and river improvements, thereby increasing the House appropriation of \$6.000,000 to \$13,000,-000, was a disgraceful piece of legislation,-all the more so as the body which passed it is above reproof and out of the reach of popular senti ment. We leave the Cincinnati Commercial to tell the story in detail how this reckless squandering of the public funds was accomplished.

The Commercial says:
In less than two hours the River and Harbor bill, already the largest that had ever passed Congress, was crammed, with additional appro-priations from the Treasury, to the enormous mount of more than \$13,500,000. Senators from the West and the East, speculators from the North, and carpet-baggers from the South. vied with each other in the number and rapacity

of their raids upon the Treasury.

First came Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, who got through an amendment appropriating \$10,000 for completing a survey of the Youghiogheny route to connect with the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal.

Next came Mr. Windom, Chairman of the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, whose magnificent schemes for canaling and tunneling the country and the Treasury at one and the same time have been before us for two years past. Mr. Windom began with an amendment to increase the appropriation for the improvement of the Fox and Winconsin Rivers to \$600,000, and this was carried.

Next Mr. Windom proposed for the improvement of the Ohio River \$800,000, in place of \$300,000, as in the House-bill. This was carried by a vote of 29 against 19.

The insaliable Windom now moved to strike out "one" and insert "six." so as to make mittee on Transportation Routes to the Sea-

out "one" and insert "six," so as to make the bill read "For the improvement of the Great Kanawhs, \$600,000." This, too, went

the bill read "For the improvement of the Great Kanawha, \$600,000." This, too, went through the Seuate, 25 year to 19 nays.

Mr. Windom now returned to the charge with an amendment to strike out \$100,000 for the improvement of the Tennessee River, and insert \$500,000, and this, too, was adopted.

Mr. West now came in with an amendment to add to the bill the Eads-jetty scheme, for improving the mouths of the Mississippi, which appropriated \$7,250,000 for the work; and this was passed by a vote of 40 in the affirmative, 6 in the negative, and 27 absent or not voting!

Mr. Ransom now put in for North Carolina.

He moved to strike out "one" and insert He moved to strike out "one" and insert "two," so as to give for improving the Cape Fear River the sum of \$200,000. This was agreed to with easy noncinalance. A hundred thousand dollars was a petty sum to honorable Senators who had just been recklessly voting away mill-

Mr. Conkling moved to spend \$15,000 for the harbor of Port Jefferson, New York, which went through without a word. Mr. Alcorn, who represents the levees of the Mississippi River, now modestly moved to give \$3,420,000 of the public money for repairing and building lines of lovee in the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana. This was agreed to after ten minutes' discussion—yeas, 25; navs, 24.

Finding-that the breath of the Scoate was not at all taken away by this scormous dig into the

Finding that the breath of the Sonate was not at all taken away by this enormous dig into the Treasury, Mr. Frelinghuysen came up smiling, and asked for \$35,000 for dredging the mud-bars at Jersey City, which was granted.

Next came Mr. Johnston, of old Virginia, who wanted \$30,000 for the improvement of the Appomattox River. Mr. Johnston got it.

Mr. Maryland Dennis next proposed to take \$37,317.50 for the improvement of the liarbor of Cristield, Maryland, and Mr. Dennis was permitted to take it.

mitted to take it.

Mr. Davis proposed to improve the Big Sandy River, from Piketon, Keatueky, to its mouth, at a cost of \$15,000. The Senate agreed.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, now wanted \$90,000 for the harbors of Newcastle, Lewes, and Wilmington, and the Senate leit him have it.

Little Mr. Sprague, of the little State of Rhode Island, moved to strike out \$20,000 and insert \$60,000 for the breakwater at Block Island. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Mitchell, of far-off Orogon, was unwilling to wait while these good things out of the Treasury was going round with such a perfect looseness, and he moved for \$100,000 to construct a canal to connect the Coquette River, in Oregon, with Cook Bay. The Sonate voted the \$100,000 instead of \$61,000, which was agreed to.

Mr. Patterson moved for Charleston harbor \$100,000 instead of \$610,000, which was agreed to.

Mr. Patterson moved for Charleston harbor \$100,000 instead of \$610,000, which was agreed to.

Mr. Windom now returned to the scratch with fresh vigor, and moved the Hennepin and Rock River Canal project as an amendment, appropriating \$600,000 immediately, with a prospective expenditure of from four to ten million; and this job, too, was swellowed by the Senate with apparent avidity.

Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, moved \$20,000 for the Coosewartee and other dvers, and got it.

Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, moved three amendments, appropriating \$600,000 immediately, with a prospective expenditure of from four to ten million; and this job, too, was swellowed by the Senate with apparent avidity.

Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, moved \$20,000 for the Coosewartee and other dvers, and got it.

Mr. Perry, of Michigan, moved three amendments, approved to the Coosewartee and other dvers, and got it.

Mr. Sherman now offered the following amendment, but whether in jest or in earnest, the Senate obviously had not the dightest idea:

"To explore and clear out the obstructions and mill-dams in Owl Creek, Ohio, \$5,000."

The someon of the service of the American Senate. The \$60,000 for the Rock

RELIGIOUS NEWS

The Standing Committee of Massachusetts on De Koven.

Ritualistic Churches in Boston-Their Choirs.

Financial Condition of Grace Episcopal Church.

Pew-Renting at Trinity Methodist Church---Murray Chapel Troubles.

THE ILLINOIS EPISCOPATE.

Ministerial Meetings.

MUSEITS VIEWS ON DR. DE MOVEN'S ELEC-

TION.
Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune Bosrox, March 20.—Although the election of Dr. De Koven to the Bishopric of the Diocese of Illinois has aroused a greater interest all over the country than was ever exerted by the election of a Bishop before, churchmen in Massachusetts took even a deeper interest on account of the prominence with which he was brought before the Convention after the decease of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Eastburn. The Low Church party was unquestionably the stronger in the State, but many of this body were decidedly of the

opinion that the new Bishop should be a more

propounced churchman than his predecessor

Dr. De Koven was then considered, in Massachusetts, as elsewhere, the MOST PROMINENT AND ADVANCED RETUALIST if the Church, and an eloquent preacher, pro-found scholar, and independent thinker as well. The decided tendency of the Convention toward the Rev. Dr. Haight, of New York, pre-

friends of any other candidate.

The first vote stood as follows: In the clergy -whole number of votes 96, of which the Re-—whole number of votes 95, of which the Rev. Henry M. Potter, of New York, had 29, and the Rev. Dr. De Koven 28; m: the laity—whole number of votes 83, of which Dr. De Koven had 32. The second ballot in the clergy gave Dv. Paddock 41 and Dr. De Koven 84, and the third elected Paddock by a vote of 52 to 40 fbr De Koven. Paddock was elected by the latty on the second ballot, Dr. De Koven receiving 32 votes.

The High Church party, though sore with defeat, acquiesced like Christian gentlemen, and there has never since been the least straw to show that Dr. Paddock was not the unanimous choice of the whole Diocese. His testimonials

choice of the whole Diocese. His testimonials were signed by every one of the thirty-nine Standing Committees, and his administration has

Standing Committees, and his administration has done nothing to antagonize in the elightest degree the two wings of the Church.

Knowing that Massachusetts had thus passed over Dr. De Roven, it may well be supposed that its Standing Committee was overwhelmed with letters, papers, pamphlets, and circulars. Hardly a mail came that did not bring a new shot from the control of the committee was a set at all probable. a mail came that did not bring a new shot from one side or the other. Nor is it at all probable that personal appeals were spared. And yet, it is generally understood that the vote was.

EVE TO ONE AGAINST CONFIRMATION.

Although the voting was without any reasons annexed, it is safe to say that the negatives were east by those who believed that the views held by Dr. De Koven were too advanced for the Church at large. They did not believe in his years regarding. Penhanistic Adoration, they

views regarding Eucharistic Adoration, they did not hold externals in so high reverence, and they could not approve of his encouragement of the Confessional. As for the the Confessional. As for the
LEGALIXY OF WIS ELECTION
the Committee did not express any formal opinion. Some of them disagreed entirely with the
opinion that they had no right to go back of

opinion that they had no right to go back of the Convention, and did not hesitate to say that there were errors in the voting both of the clergy and the lafty, which ought to have rendered the election null and void.

The numerical or financial

STRENGTH OF THE TWO WINGS
in the church has not changed at all within three years. I think. There are eleven Ediscoval

church as not changed at all within three years, I think. There are eleven Episcopal churches in this city,—all in a prosperous and healthy condition,—two only of which can be considered High Church. The Church of the Advent is the principal one, and its cervice is Ritualistic to the last 'degree. There are four clergymen—all from England, with the Rev. Father Grafton at the head—connected with the church and they the head—connected with the church, and they occupy the clergy-house. Their salary is but \$1,000 a year each. Services are held seven \$1,000 a year each. Services are held seven times Sunday, besides two sessions of the Sabbath-school, and thrice every day of the week. They have a fine boys choir, under the charge of the Rev. Joseph W. Hill, and a choir-house is maintained for their use. The choir consists of twenty-four—ten soprano, six alto, four bass, and four tenor—voices. They are divided into two separate choirs,—the "Decani" and "Cantores,"—the former located on the same side of the church with the officiating clergymes, and the latter opposite. The choir was formerly under the charge of the organist, and the first professional musician who occupied the place was Dr. Cutter, who gained fame afterwards by organizing the

BOY CHOIR AT TRINITY CHURCH IN NEW YORK.

It was not until after Dr. Cutter's retirement

was Dr. Catter, who gained fame afterwards by organizing the Poy Choir at Trinity Church in New York. It was not until after Dr. Catter's retirement that the choir was surpliced and placed in their proper position in the church. Mr. Mattaon succeeded Dr. Cutter, and after him came Mr. Henry Carter, sn English organist of rare capabilities in training a boy's choir. He made it remarkable for its richness in the sole element, and carried through many elaborates and difficult works with astonishing success. After his departure to Providence, an indopendent choirmaster was engaged.

The Society is fortunate in one of the best organists in the country, Mr. S. B. Whitney. The intense physical labor and mental strain required may be understood from the fact that on the greater festivals the wind is not allowed to leave the organ from the opening voluntary until the service is over and the organist leaves his seat. Mr. Whitney's mastery of the preludes, fugues, and toccates of Bach is such that he rarely uses notes; his style is brilliant and pleasing, and his improvisations solid and rich. He has also composed several communion services, and special pieces for every Christmas and Easter.

THE CHURCH TESLIF is neither architecturally handsome norecclesiastically admirable. It is an ugly old-fashioned granite structure, with a very plain interior and high box-pows of the last century. Its lay managers, whether wardens or vestrymen, are particularly silent and unobserved. A person might attend daily during many years, and, participating in the sacred oedinances of the church, contributing to the offertories, be personally unknown to a single member of the congregation of which he forms a unit. The expenses are paid almost entirely by a few wealthy thembers. The church has a building-fund, but it does not increase very fast.

The other Episcopal churches are among the strongest in the city. Trinity, of which he sorranges in the city. Trinity, of which he sorpane at Trinity, and George L. Osgood tenor at Emenuel. All these

SAVENO SOMETHING FROM THE WRECK.

There has been trouble in the little Universal-There has been trouble in the little Universalist church on Indians avenue, between Twentynighth and Thirtieth streets, known as Murray Chapel, and the members of the society feel greatly disappointed at the fate which has overtaken them. The church was founded six years ago, and promised to increase in membership and influence. Everything seemed to favor its growth and prosperity. When the Society was organized the church was built, and a mortgage of \$12,000 on the property given to one of the trustees. Mr. Edward Ballard, who took the deed of trust in his daughter's name. Soon after this Mr. Ballard died, and the extate went into the hands of an administrator, and finally into those hard of an administrator, and finally into those hands of an administrator, and finally into those of Mr. Ballard's daughter, who married Mr. Gage. During the past five years the Society has paid interest to the amount of \$4,300, but with constantly increasing difficulty. The removal of St. Paul's Church down town, and the erection of the liftle Unitarian church in the immediate

vicinity cut into the membership of Murray Chapei, and the Society grew smaller by degrees and beautifully less

vicinity cut into the membership of Murray Chapei, and the Society grew smaller by degrees and beautifully less.

About two months ago the shrunken society concluded that it would not try any longer to pay the interest. The Trustees, therefore, notified Mr. Gage to take what legal steps he thought best to protect his property. Mr. Gage took them at their word, and immediately put a custodian in the church. The Society was not allowed to worship there any longer, but Mr. Gage conceded the privilege of holding Sunday-school meetings, until Sunday last, when the classes were promiscuously turned out. The Trustees had hoped for an amicable settlement, and this treatment shocked them. They offered to give him their personal property, valued at \$2,500, for \$1,000, and relieve him of a lion held by Dr. Ryder's Society. He declined this, and made a proposition to arbitrate the tible to the property, and, in case it should be found to be theirs, to give \$750 for it. They refused this, and offered to submit the matter to arbitration altogether. This Mr. Gage refused, and thus the matter stood. Sunday night the Trustees sat up all night, and, as soon as Monday morning was surely counc, they replevined the property.

TRINITY METHODIST.

TRINITY METHODIST. RENTING THE PEWS.

The congregation of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church was largely represented last night at their church edifice, on Indiana avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, drawn thither by the fact that the pews in the church were to be rented for the ensuing year. The building is a beautiful structure, and perhaps the most complete in its arrangements of any house of worship in the United States. The architect in drawing the plans for the church was directed by the Trustees to pay especial attention to so arranging the accommodations of theedifice that it could be used for church sociables whenever desired. With this view the basement rooms are constructed so as to connect them with massive folding-doors, and in this manner they can be thrown into one large and elegant reception-room.

reception-room.

Below and in front of pulpit and choir are located the pews, numbering 126 in all. They are superbly upholstered in crimson, and made in a manner that cannot ward the Rev. Dr. Haight, of New York, prevoited his friends from bringing his name prominently before the Convention which elected Dr. Haight, but, when that drivine declined, a strong effort was made to secure De Koven's election. It was soon evident that they were more united, and more in earnest, than the friends of any other candidate.

figure.
The scene last night was an interesting one. The scene last night was an interesting on the attendance was large, and the lords of creation were there for the purpose of locatin their families in the new church where the could hear to the greatest advantage the sermo from the eloquent pastor who has been called the charge—flev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany. The ladie of the experience however, proposed to have the charge—Hev. Dr. O. H. Infrary. The ladies of the congregation, however, proposed to have a word to say as to where they desired to locate themselves in the house of worship, and, consequently, were out in full force. Their presence added greatly to the interest of the occasion, and created considerable compection in the price of the soats. The original figure of the long pews in front was placed at \$234 per annum, and the smaller course in the same legality at of the seats. The original figure of the long pews in front was placed at \$234 per annum, and the smaller ones in the same locality at \$156, and the front ones on the side alices at \$130 each. The gentlemen could select without hesitance, but not so with the gentler sex. Each lady had her own idea, and, in many instances, two or three would select the same pow, and then the friendly contest would begin which created much merriment. One black-eyed little lady remarked to The Triebur reporter, "Well, my husband has selected for us three different times this evening, but his accommodating disposition caused him to serrender in favor of others, until I doubt if we will have the good fortune of securing a seat in front."

The larger number of the pews were finally disposed of to the satisfaction of one and all. The following gentlemen secured their favorite seats at a small increase over the demand rate: F. E. Bradlev, William Wheeler, J. W. Wanghop, Hugh R. Wilson, J. Irving Pearce, B. F. Murphy, C. M. Culbertson, M. H. Wilson, and A. N. Eddy. None of this seats in the galleries were disposed of, but will be at some future meeting. Those who were not present last night can secure pews of the ushers of any Sabbath day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE METHODIST MINISTERS.

The Methodist ministers met in regular weekly session vesterday morning, the Rev. A. Jutkins to the chair; present, Mesers. Gurney, Stokes, Axtell, Foster, Williamson, Leonard, Felton, Loeber, Briggs, Jutkins, Marsh, Mo-Gregor, Youker, Nate, Meredith, Hill, Holmes, Arnold, Clendenning, Berger, Roeker, Kauff-man, Miller, Cooper, Peck, Martin, Schogren, Burns, Cone, Jewett, Whitehead, Thomas, and

The Chairman of the Conference Committee n Sunday-School Assembly reported that Dr. Vincent could hold an assembly at some point near Chicago, similar to the one to be held at Chatau un Lake, after that one is finished, and submitted the proposition for the decision of the preachers. A message from the Baptist Ministerial Asso-

clation, inviting the members to assemble at 11 o'clock with other clergymen of the city, in Lower Farwell Hall, to listen to the Rev. Mr. Earli on "The Rest of Faith," was presented, and, on motion of Dr. Felton, it was agreed most respectfully to decline the invitation.

On motion of Dr. Felton it was ordered that the Preschers' Association give its hearty cooperation to the project presented by the Committee on Sunday-School Assembly. mittee on Sinday-School Assembly.

Miss Barnes and Mrs. Ayres, of the Woman's Temperance Union were present, and were introduced. Their mission was to confer with the Association in regard to the discontinuance of the use of fermeuted wines at the communion service, and to request encouragement for the formation of "Bands of Hope" in the Sunday-salachia and that the presentance of the temperal and the the presentance of the temperal control of the sunday-salachia and that the presentance of the temperal control of the sunday-salachia and that the presentance of the temperal control of the sunday of the temperal control of the sunday of the temperal control of the sunday of the su schools, and that the preachers give the temper-ance cause their hearty co-operation by public

ance cause their hearty co-operation by public notice.

Dr. Felton, Chairman of the Committee on Missionary Jubilee, reported, recommending that a jubilee be held May 30 in this city, at the time of the semi-annual session of Bishops. The report was concurred in.

A member called attention to the session of the Pastoral Union, to be held in Evanston about the middle of May, and urged all the members of the Association to attend.

The Rev. Mr. Parkhurst, Chairman of the Business Committee, reported for discussion the subject of "Reform in the Management of Funerals." Adopted, and ordered that Dr. Briggs be requested to lead in the discussion next Monday.

A discussion of the missionary question followed, participated in by the Revs. Parkhurst, Axtell, Briggs, and Felton.

GRACE CHERCH.

Adjourned.

GRACE CHURCH.

In some remarks before his sermon Sunday morning. Dr. Locke congratulated the congregation of Grace Church on the financial condition of the parish. Last Easter they owed:

1,200

By contributions and revenue they have reduced the bonded debt to \$25,000, have paid up every claim for the present vear, and there will not be a penny of deficit. They have nothing to meet, said Dr. Locke, but a floating debt, arising from the deficits of last year, and on that perhaps they would be able to pay \$700 out of revenue yet uncollected: but the great bulk of it must be raised at Easter. It came due on the lat of June, and was in the shape of a note, which must be met. He made a strong appeal to them to contribute the \$5,000 Sunday next. It is a very small sum for a parish so large and wealthy.

The PRESETTERIANS.

The PRESETTERIANS.

The Presetverian Preachers' Association met yeaterday moreing at their rooms in the McCormick Block at the hour of balf-past 10. The meeting was opened with prayer by Prof. Swing, after which, upon motion, the meeting adjourned to Farwell Hall to listen to a discourse by the Rev. A. B. Earle, the Baptist Evangelist. \$44,800

Three of the prisoners at the work-house on Backwell's Island, N. Y., made their escape is a novel manner a few days ago. The tide, which was netting in, swept two stout planks against the Island, and three men, who were members of a gang at work under the charge of a keeper, made a quick leap for them. They all got a good foothold on them, and one man paddled with a shovel he happened to have in his hand, and one with a broom, while the third by standing on both planks and carefully balancing himself held the frail craft together. They reached the Long Island Shore after a perieus voyage, witnessed by a large crowd on both sides of the channel, and, acrambling up the black made good their escape.

THE COURTS. Commissioner Jones Appeals to

the Law. Cunning Sister and Close-Fisted

A Cunning Sister and Close-Fisted Mother.

Liquor Cases in Grandy County.

CHICACO COURTS.

COMINISHONS NOWE IN TADURILE.

Join Jones filed a bill yesterday against the Fidelity Savinge Hank and Safe Depository and the Agricultural Insurance Company of Waterlove, N. Y., to which he intimates a strong desire to discount the Vision of the Liquor law. It is the only law that liquor dealers ever feared, and it would be a direct to discount the Vision of the Liquor law. It is the only law that liquor dealers ever feared, and it would be a direct to discount the Vision of the Liquor law. It is the only law that liquor dealers ever feared, and it would be a direct to discount the Vision of the Liquor law. It is the only law that liquor dealers ever feared, and it would be a direct to discount the Company of the T. B. Bryan, together with a trust-deed on Lot 22, or Deck & of the N. E. Y of Sec. 4, 39, 31, M. Jones says he borrowed \$1,200 of the bank, and gave a note and trust doed; that, according to agreement, he insured the building on the property for \$2,000 by two policies, and assignment compromised his loss with the Agricultural Insurance Company by taking \$3,000, and agreement compromise with the Agricultural Insurance Company by taking \$3,000, and agreement to discount the Company to take up and pay the \$2,200 note. A considerable time fairs to discount the Company to take up and pay the \$2,200 note. A considerable time fairs of most and trust-deed by assignment from Bryan, and claimed that the Company to take up and shart act of this to the property, but was obliged to take a non-suit. He now charges that the company to take up and pay the \$2,200 note. A considerable time for the constant of the surround company may be compelled to secure of a release of the trust-deed by the surfer form the Lisuons and the company to take up and pay the \$2,200 note. A considerable time for the constant of the surround company may be compelled to the an on-suit to the construction of the statute is a question of the surround c

present time that the maxim "Put not your faith in Princes," can be extended so as to include his sister, and he filed a bill in the Saperior Court yesterday showing how he had been deceived by his sister. Mrs. Bridget Fox, and one Gerhard Foreman. He says that his life has been principally tassed in selling liquor at the corner of State street and Feck court, and by due care he has scraped together \$50,000. Part of this is invested in land, and about one-third was deposited at interest with Greenebaum and Foreman. In 1873 he foll sick, and was cared for by his sister. She also felt great anxiety for the certificates of deposit of the money in bank, and by persistent coaxing, as complainant says, she induced him to take up the certificates he formerly had, and procure others made to their

by persistent coaxing, as complanant says, she induced him to take up the certificates he formerly had, and procure others made to their joint order, so as to save trouble in case anything should happen. But Patrick recovered and requested the return of his certificates, which Bridget had kindly put away. She gave up one for \$5,740, but still has two others for \$6,000 each, which she declines to surrender or indorse. Mr. Foreman refuses to pay the amount of the certificates unies they are indorsed by both parties, and Patrick accordingly invokes the aid of a contrate of the certificates unies they are indorsed by both parties, and Patrick accordingly invokes the aid of a contrate of the complete him to pay such sum as shall be found due.

Rad blood seems to have been generated in the Alfams family also, and to such a degree has the trouble grown that George W. Adams yesterday began a suit in the Circuit Court against his mother, hiaria Adams, to compel her to account for \$1,000 received in 1833. He says that in 1835 his father settled on a quarter section of land, but died before he had acquired title. A land sale was had, and Mrs. Adams borrowed \$200 and bought this 160 acres. One-half of it she immediately deeded to Tucker and Bodge in payment of the \$200 she had borrowed of them. The remaining 80 acres were sold in 1835 for \$5,000. Complainant avers that his mother held the land in trust for her obithers and sisters for their share, and has promised to account to him for his portion, being \$1,000, but has failed to do so. He therefore asks that an account may be taken of the amount due, with interest from the time of the sale, and she may be compelled to pay the amount to him.

Divorces.

may be compelled to pay the amount to him.
DIVORCES.

Jeremiah J. O'Comor charges that his wife has ill-treated him, and asks for a divorce on general principles.

Peter Fritts says that his wife, Charlotte, has been guilty of the "disgraceful and disgusting crime of adult sty" with divers persons, and he thinks that this about entitle bim to a divorce.

ITEMS.

Judge Jameson began on the objections to the assessments of benefits for opening Dearborn street. He succeeded in getting eight jurors, and adjourned, after ordering a special venire to issue for twenty-four more disinterested freeholders.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Paul Jones, Assignes, began a sunt for \$2,000 against George H. H. Cushman and W. H. W. Cushman.

SUPPRICIA COURT IN BRIEF.

Edward McGlaughlin began a suit in trespass against the Chicago, Milwaukee & Sk Paul Railroad Company, the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Lonis Railroad Company, laying damages at \$5,000. Charles Johuston sued the same parties for \$3,000. William Lawton for a like amount, Richard Hall wasts \$5,000 and Timothy Donovan will be satisfied with \$6,000.

Bradner, Smith & Co. sued J. E. Miller for \$1,200.

O. L. Misch began a suit for \$10,000 against

Bradner, Smith & Co. sued J. E. Miller for \$1,200.

O. L. Misch began a suit for \$10,000 against George H. Sisson and Omar Newman.
Frederick and Charles Roehler sued the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company for \$1,500.

CIRCUIT COURT.
Lusch, Curtis & Co., began a suit for \$1,500 against S. E. Wells and J. Q. Wells.

William E. Webb commenced a suit in trespass against Romulus J. Percy, laying damages at \$20,000.

The International Bank filed a bill against S. J. Walker, A. C. and E. C. Badger, J. G. Rogers, and J. D. Kinney to foreclose a trust-deed for \$6,666.68 made by A. C. Badger on the N. W. % of Elock 32 of the E. ½ of Sec. 31,39,14, which trust-deed and notes accompanying were pledged by Walker to secure a note of his own for \$5,000.

pledged by Walker to secure a note of his own for \$5,000.

THE COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Peter Nielson; the inventory, appraisement, and widow's award were approved. The administratrix was discharged, the property not being sufficient to pay the widow's award.

S. J. Hanchett, W. L. Hubbard, and T. F. Dunton were appointed appraisers in the estate of Alfred Smith, to appraise partnership property of the late firm of Smith & Johnson.

Citation was issued to the executor of the estate of John Klein to pay legacy, to account, and make final settlement, returnable April 2, at

Citation was issued to the executor of the estate of John Klein to pay legacy, to account, and make final settlement, returnable April 2, at 10 o'clock a. m.

In the matter of the estate of William E. Savre; administrator discharged, the heirs joining in the request for the discharge.

Martha E. Graves was appointed guardian of Mary J. Grovestein, a minor, under an approved boud of \$5,000.

In the matter of the estate of Johan Morstermann; proof of heirship was made, annual account approved, and administrator excused from further accounting, as the only remaining claimant against the estate cannot be found.

JUDGE BLODGETS—92 to end of calendar. (
JUDGE GARY—144, 175, 179, to 185, 187, to 196.

JUDGE ROGENS—249, 295, 296, 297, 299, 300, 302, 303, 305.

JUDGE BOOTH—205 to 225, accept 224.

JUDGE TREE—160 to 170.

JUDGE BLODGETS—10000 BLODGETS

JUDGE TREE.—180 to 170.

FURGINERYS.

UNITED STATES CINCUIT COURT.—JUDGE BLODGET.

David Cady vs. Timothy M. Curtiss, \$2,004.55.—C. C.

Walton vs. T. G. McLawry, \$2,355.40.—Henry Clews &
Co. vs. C. M. Colendur, \$14,655.—G. B. Vickers et al. vs.

A.F. Lauchaster; verbics, \$3,751.52, and motion for new
trial.—The Second National Bank of Aurors vs. Samuel irial.—The Second National Bank of Aurors va. Samuel J. Jones, 3e61.08.
SPPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARK—F. D. Orcutt vs. Blue Island Land and Building Company; verdict, 330.
Blue Island Land and Building Company; verdict, 350.
Special Court of the Court of t et al. vs. John Windheim, \$75.—Albert John vz. Au-gusie Koshler, \$147. JUDGE BOCKE-M. M. Smith et al. vs. J. Z. Alstrup, \$178,54.—J. & E. W. Blocki & Co. vz. E. B. Collins, \$66,10.—J. W. Adams et al. vs. C. H. Gardiner, \$70,56. —Andrew Pearson, use, etz., vz. F. C. Borden, \$83,91, JUDGE TRUE-C. L. Burton et al. vs. Thomas De-vine, \$350.

fail in sympathy, or in intelligence, or in social

position.
We noticed the plot of Harebell, or "The

Man o' Airlie," when the play was first produced in this city, at the Academy of Music; and fur-Such an one is the scene in the first act, when Jamie, the happy and prosperous conntry bard, the workingman's poet, places his whole fortune, material and spiritual, in the hands of his treacherous foster-brother. Another is in the second act, when Jamie learns that the debt owing him is dishonored, and receives the news with pure and lofty herolsm, only to break down at has with a great sob at the sight of his wife's happy and winsome face. Other such situations there are in the third act, when he breaks the news of his wife's death to his city employer, and proclaims himself randy for work, and in the last act, when, in rars and roses, a wandering madman, he sings one of his own songs in the presence of a company gathered to do honor to his memory. These are but instances of the strong points in the play. To specify more would be neeless, and perhaps tedious. The piece is not, after all, a work of genius. It is clever and entertaining; but an overpowering dramatic creation it is not. A sombre tone pervades it throughout. When it is not pathetic, it is agonizing. It moves always among the deepest emotions, and stirs them so steadily and at times so rudely that nature at times reassects horself and returns to her usual channels, though the current of the play may still be moving in an opposite direction.

Mr. Earrett's acting is always conscientious, but it is strongest in the pathetic parts. Fortunately so, indeed, for these would obterwise be quite spoiled. When most is required of him he gives most. It is true that in the effort he sometimes overstrains a point,—does a great deal of "business" when he is portraying, viz.: that art is long, though life is flecting is and that life, with its vain, illusory shadows and phantasms, sometimes delays, sometimes prevents, the fruition of art. Mr. Barrett is not, however, so excellent as the prosperous Jamie Harebell as he is in depicting dismal Jamie Harebell. Something, too, might be said of his management of that troublesome Scotch accent, which has enjoyed, or w

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Difficult as is the task of reducing any of the novels of Charles Dickens to the cramped possibilities of stage representation, and imperfect as is the delineation of many of the characters they contain, even by the best of actors, objections cannot be raised of equal weight against the dramatization of his briefer stories. Indeed, with some of them, as with some of Wilkis Collins' shorter tales, preparation for the stage is a comparatively easy accomplishment. Dickens himself was averse to the representation of the pieces which have been acted, but did not object to the dramatization of the lesser stories.

"The Cricket on the Hearth," which was played at the Academy of Music last evening, "The Cricket on the Hearth," which was played at the Academy of Music last evening, and which elicits these remarks, is an unusually happy illustration of the stage, It had the advantage of being intrusted to the most accomplished dramatizer and adapter of the day,—Dion Boucicault,—and it is to his genius that the world owes the preservation of so many of the most characteristic features of the story in the play. The piece itself is too thoroughly of the order which the great writer chose to illustrate to need any identification. The characters of Caleb Planamar, of Bertha, of the farm back."

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The characters of Caleb Planamar, of Bertha, of the farm back."

Monars, Ill., March 20.—The Circuit course does Monday. A large number of indicinned were found by the Grand Jury, mostly for intractions of the Liquica have. It is the only in the fractions of the Liquica have. It is the only in the periods induced in bringing the cases to this circuit has caused much discussion. The Jury provides this the peraity shall he fine and imprisonment for The Rone. E. Lichard, or the Jury in the same and imprisonment for The Rone. E. Lichard, or the Lacidac Circuit, holds that this law is positive in its ferma, and allowed him to cases the control holds that this law is positive in its ferma, and allowed him to searcation, that if found quilty reads "not less than twenty days imprincipant," and the control of the peraity of the same and the control of the peraity of the same and the control of the peraity of the same and the control of the peraity of the same and the control of the peraity of the same and the control of the peraity of the same and the control of the peraity of the peraity of the same and the control of the peraity of the same and the control of the peraity of the same and the control of the peraity of the same and the control of the peraity of the peraity of the same and the control of the peraity of the same and the control of the peraity of the peraity of the same and the control of the peraity of the same and the control of the peraity of the peraity of the peraity of the same and the control of the peraity of the same and the control of the peraity of the same and the control of the peraity of the same and the control of the peraity of the same and the control of the peraity of the same and the control of the peraity of the same and the control of the peraity of the same and the control of the peraity of the same and the control of the peraity of the same and the control of the peraity of the same and the control of the peraity of the same and the control of the peraity of the same and the control of the peraity of the same and the control of the peraity of the s

CLOTHES-PINS.

How Mrs. Johnson Stirred Up the Head of the Family-A Warning to Lazy Husbands.

ther reference to details would be not only superfluous, but positively unjust to the discerning public. Such an infliction is not for a moment contemplated. The play is essentially a poetic conception. It abounds in images, not described, but suggested, and is not wanting in powerful and affecting dramatic situations. Such an one is the scene in the first act, when Jamie, the happy and prosperous country bard, the workingman's poet, places his whole fortune, material and spiritual, in the scene of the time she has been obliged to depend upon who has seen a woman handle an ax knows what a dreadful thing it is. Two months ago she begoed of him not to go away without leavwhat a dreatiful thing it is. Two months ago she begged of him not to go away without leaving her some kindlings. He said he wouldn't. But he finally did. Then she hit upon a plan. She had four dozen clothes-pins. She took one dozen of them for starting the fire, and found that they worked admirably. The next day she need another dozen, and so she continued until the four dozen were gone. Then she went to the store and purchased another four dozen-having them "pur in the bill." When they were gone she repeated the errand. She said no more to him about kindlings. For ten years she had kept up the battle, and now she was tired and sick at heart. He could go his own way, and she would go hers—patiently, uncomplainingly—until the end would come.

On Monday he signified at the store that he would like to settle his account. The bill was made out and handed him. He glanced down the items. As he advanced along the column his face began to work. First his eyes slowly enlarged, then his mouth gradually opened, caused by the dropping of his lower jaw; and wrinkles formed on his forehead. One third down the column he formed his lips as if to whistle. Four lines below he did whistle. Half way down be said:

"Thunder!"

Four more lines were taken in, and he spoke agan:

"By the Jumping Jupiter!"

Four more lines were taken in, and he spoke again:

By the Jumping Jupiter!"
Then he read on, smiting his thigh vigorously and giving vent to various expressions of the liveless nature. Finally he threw the bill down.

"I say, Benson, look here; this bill can't be mine; you've got me mixed up with some laundry."

"That's your hill, sir," said the grocer, smilling pleasantly.

mine; you've got me mixed up with some laundry."

"That's your bill, sir," said the grocer, smilling pleasantly.

"I tell you it can't be," persisted the Division street man, beginning to look scared. "Why, here's fifty-five dozen clothes-pins in a two months' hill. What on earth do you take me for — a four-story laundry?"

"But it is your bill. Your wife can explain is to you. She ordered the pins."

"My wife!" grasped the unfortunate man.

"Yes, sir,"

The debter clutched the bill, jammed it into his pocket, and hurried straight home. He botted into the house without any abstement of speed, and, flinging the paper on the table before his wife, knocked his has on the back of his head, and said:

"Martha Ann Johnson, what does this mean? There are fifty-five dozen clothes-pins in Benson's bill for the past two months, and he says you ordered every blessed one of them."

"And so I did," said she, denurely.

"W-b-at! Fifty-five dozen chahes-pins in two months!" and he shot down into a char as if a freight car had fallen atop of him. "Fifty-five dozen clothes-pins in two months."

"I tell you, you needn't stare at me that way. Reuben Wheeler Johnson, nor go calling onto heaven with your implonemess. I ordered them elothes-pins myself, and I have burnt every one of or mi that there stove, just because you were too allified lazy to get a stack of wood. And I declare, before I'll be bothered jawing and fighting to get you to cut wood, I'll burn up every clothes-pin in the shad, and you shall pay for them, if you have to sell the shirt on your back to do it. So now!"

And Mrs. Johnson, with a face like scarlet, seatched up the broom, and went to sweeping the carpet as if every faxe of dust was a red-hot coal, while the unhappy Mr. Johnson hastened to the store, and paid the bill. And before dara that night he had a half cord of wood sawed, split, and piled up ready for uss.

A gentlemen owned a farm in New Jersey. It had been long in the family. Embarrasaments.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENT&

M'VIONER'S THEATHE Madison street, between earborn and State. Engagement of Lawrence Barrett. Jamie Harebell; or, The Man o' Airlis." MOOLEY'S THEATER-Randoinh street, between Mark and LaSaile. "The Romance of a Poer Youn GRAND OPERA-HOUSE-Clark street, opposite therman House. Keily & Leon's Minstrais. "Barbe ACADRMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Ringagement of J. L. Toole. "The Cricket on the Hearth" and "Lei on Parlai

ADELPHI THEATRE Dearborn street, corner Mon McCORMICK HALL-North Clark street, corner

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS,—Special Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this (Tousday) work on K. T. order. Viettin, leg, at 7.20 o'clock, for work on K. T. order. Viettin, leg, at 7.20 o'clock in work on K. T. order. Sir Knights courtecously invited. By order of the S. O. B. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

WAR DECLARED ONLY SS TO THE NATIONAL Capital; only \$3 to McChesney's and return, with a fu-set of best Gum Teeth. First-class gold fillings, wa-ranted, and no fancy prices. Satisfaction given or mone retunded. Corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, March 23, 1875.

The proposition to tax church landed property of value exceeding \$15,000 was defeated yesterday in the Michigan Legislature.

Professional lobbyists will make a note of the decision by the United States Supreme Court that a contract for compensation for services in securing the passage of a bill is illegal, void, opposed to public policy, and cannot be enforced.

It has now come to that gratifying pass when the subject of adjournment can be broached in the Illinois Legislature without throwing the Reformers into convulsions Present indications are that the burden will be removed in about two weeks.

As a companion for the silly confectioner who took himself out of a world in which he was unable to save money enough to marry and support a wife, a young man in Laport found life insupportable because his girl went ch with a hated rival, and reupon undertook to glide into the silent by the aid of strychnine, but was forcibly detained by a stomach-pump.

An elaborate and exhaustive charge to a Men phis Grand Jury upon the subject of the Civil-Rights law was given yesterday by Judge Emmons, of the United States Court, who instructed the jury that the denial to a negro of the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations and privileges of theatres and ons is a matter that the State Government alone controls, and can only be reached by a

A correspondent in Lowell, Neb., discusses the Black Hills question in a practical, logical way, and conclusively shows the whole thing, as reported, to be "a palpable, barefaced fraud, which will not bear the test of reason, experience, or common-sense;" and Prof. HAYDEN, the well-known geologist and explorer, writes to an intimate personal friend in Chicago advising him not to take stock in the assertion that there is gold in the Black Hills worth going there to dig.

A very unseemly squabble has grown out of some of the exercises attending the SUMNER obsequies in Massachusetts. The people who desired the ceremonies should be upon a lib eral scale, now that the deceased is buried nd the excitement has passed away, are making harsh comments upon certain items of expenditure. The first item is the donation of a marble bust to Mr. Curris, who de livered the oration; the second, a charge of \$1,000 for the expenses of the memorial volume; and the third, a payment of \$200 to a professional reader for reading a poem of WHITTIER'S. The presentation to Mr. Curris was simply a graceful recognition of that gentleman's services. In the second case, it has been shown that the memorial volume was prepared in a manner fully worth the sum paid. In the third case, as the reader was a professional one, the Committee paid him his professional price. Considering the manner in which Mr. SUMNER was treated during his life-time by the Massachusetts Legislature, the people of that State ought not to let their economical notions go so far as to drag his name into a most unseemly squabble after his death. Let him rest.

in the Brooklyn trial yesterday does not seem to have been a pronounced success on Judge Fullerton's part. He was able to mix her up in reference to dates, and he also elicited the acknowledgment that she had added much to her story since she testified before the Plymouth Church Committee, and that her final version of the narrative had been arranged by the aid of a stenographer, SHEARMAN, and Judge PORTER, which account for the glibness with which she rattled it of in court; but in the way of assailing her credty or entrapping her into self-contradic tion, the great cross-examiner had but little to boast of when the Court adjourned. He has not yet finished with her, however, and it will not yet linished with her, however, and it was greatly astonish the expectant public if Miss BESSIE has the good luck to escape with an unperforated epidermis. It is hinted that Mr. BERCHER's appearance on the stand may be looked for about Thursday of this week, and, in anticipation of that event, the reader will find fresh zest in the contemplation of the tion of the numerous expressions of contri-tion, self-condemnation, despair, suicidal conterest at this time, Mr. BERGHER'S letters are massed together and published in this issue.

The Chicago produce markets were very and 80c per bri higher, closing at \$20.15 had already been sufficiently demonstrated and 80c per bri higher, closing at \$20.15 had already been sufficiently demonstrated and 80c per bri higher, closing at \$20.15 had already been sufficiently demonstrated and solid basis for prices, by letting things.

and 11c for short clears. Dressed hogs were quiet and strong, at \$8.60@9.00 per 100 lbs. ighwines were in good demand and steady at \$1.11 per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was less active and 1½c lower, closing at 92%c for March, and 93%c for April. Corn was active and 1@11c higher, closing at 671c cash, and 731c for May. Oats were active 54te for April. Rye was quiet and steady at closing at \$1.08 for March, and \$1.04 for Hogs were quiet, and light weights

The State Journal of Springfield has beless State Board of Equalization, and decries the proposition to abolish it as a "public calamity" and "an act of folly." It then proceeds to make the point that it would be titutional to vest the State officers with the powers hitherto exercised by this Board; and in support of this position it cites Sec. 1, Art. IX., of the Constitution, which is as follows:

The General Assembly shall provide such revenue a may be needful by levying a tax by valuation, so tha every person and corporation shall pay a tax in pro-portion to the value of his, her, or its property,—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons to be elected or appointed in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct, and not otherwise.

This clause of the Constitution, so far from being a prohibition of the proposed action, is an explicit authorization for the Legislature to proceed with the tax-levy as it may see fit determine. It may direct that the State Board of Equalization be abolished, and the levy left to the discretion of the Assessors : or it may direct that the State officers shall supervise the work of the Assessors. In such cese the Board of Equalization would be elective officers as well as the subordinate Assessors, though the section of the Const tution above quoted allows them to be appointed as well as elected. This constitutional point of the Journal is, therefore, ridiculous. It is a specimen of special pleading adopted for the purpose of maintaining a Board in the interest of certain counties of the State at the expense of the general interest. When the State Journal talks about this

Board as having "labored so patiently and so ably for years past," and as having so much for revenue reform (?) and an honest equalization of taxes" (?), it indulges in broad irony or the wildest of vagaries. This State Board has ignored the plainest princi- provision had been made for practical reples of political economy throughout its pestilent career. It has doubled taxation on the lebtor class, requiring them first to pay taxes on the monery borrowed, and, seco the note they give for it. It has taxed both the money in hand and the mortgage given for it, and both taxes fall upon the borrower. It has doubled taxation upon capital stock, thereby embarrassing and discouraging the growth of co-operative industry within the State, and driving foreign capital out instead of inincing it to come into the State. It has piled up taxation on bankrupt railroads, which there is no hope of collecting. Finally, it has been controlled by a ring of members with the express purpose of releasing some sixteen or seventeen counties from taxation. and making others pay an unfair proportion. In this latter respect the State Board has be a Board of Unequalization, and not a Board of Equalization. What the State Journal has to say of it in this respect is the reverse and confidence of the public, and should give way to some other agent for assuring the con-

to designate what this new agency shall be. The proposition to vest the State officers with the powers of the Board of Equalization has conspicuous merit in this: That the State can scarcely be actuated by any local feeling, or any other purpose than that of requiring a fair and equitable proportion of revenue from every part of the State. The condition of the State Board of Equalization has been the very opposite of this. The members generally chose to regard themselves as representaives of the counties in which they reside, and the result was almost inevitable that a ring should be formed in which certain counties combined in an alliance to favor themselves and put an unjust burden on other sections. This practice can never be broken up until the Board is elected on a general ticket or abolished, and no set of men could be found who would give so much public confidence as the State officers, representing and elected by

the whole people. The sudden rise in gold has attracted con siderable attention because it exerts a direct afluence on prices, and there have been som curious efforts to explain it. The theory of Wall street, which has been adopted by the New York Sun and some other newspapers, is that a gigantic pool has been formed, including JAY GOULD, RUSSELL SAGE, DANIEL Drew, and other wealthy stock-gamblers, for the purpose of bulling gold, and that they have succeeded in getting control of the mar-ket. It is estimated that they have invested from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 in the effort they went into it when gold was 110; and have succeeded in pushing it up to 1162, varying as to fractions. It is also predicted that it is within their power to force gold up to 125, but believed that they will refrai from using their power on account of the losses incident to the reaction, which might

fall in large part upon themselves. this gold clique; it receives some confirmation from the general disappearance of all the gold certificates from the street. But the formation of the ring is merely incidental to the favorable condition of things for forcing a rise in gold. Without such a condition, to clique would have been formed; and, if here had been, the ring would have been short-lived and unprofitable. The rise in gold, if it stops where it is or goes back, is simply one of the penalties of an irredeemale currency, likely to be visited upon th country at any time, and operating in the way of inflation or depression of prices ac-cording to circumstances. If it continues to go up, it will not be mainly due to the efforts of any ring, which would be powerless to effect the natural supply and demand—the real value—of gold; but it will be due to the continued lack of confidence in the Boutwellian losses-faire principle, which has not been obliterated by the Specie-Resumption bill passed by the late Congress. It is

\$13.85 cash or seller April, and \$14.02 \@14.05 for May. Meats were active and a shade firmer at 7\frac{1}{2}e for shoulders, 10\frac{1}{2}e for short ribs. take their own course. The price of gold now is much higher than the average price of the last four years, which indicates that the 'let-alone" policy is carrying us farther away from specie payment, instead of bring-

ing us nearer to it.

It is worthy of note that there has been an apward movement in gold at this season of the year for some years past. In March, 1874, the price varied from 109 to 118; in March, 1873, from 114 to 118; and this year and \$c higher, closing at 54%c for March, and there is already a variation of 5 cents. But there have been variations at other 97@98c. Barley was quiet and a shade easier, times of year, without any like influences, so that it would appear to be arbitrary. It is arbitrary in the sense sold lower. Sales were at \$7.00@8.75. The that it is beyond control under any system of cattle and sheep markets were fairly active an irredeemable currency. Just now it is explained in some quarters by the existence of a gold clique; in others by the inflation consequent upon the issue of \$100 in bank-note currency for the withdrawal of \$80 of greenbacks ; in others by Secretary Bristow's intention of buying up \$30,000,000 of fivetwenty bonds, a large part of which, it is believed, will come from abroad and thus take the gold out of the country. But no matter what the incidental explanations are, the real trouble remains the same in all cases, viz. : the untrustworthiness of an irredeema ble currency. The rise in gold at this time also means

> gress has not quieted the apprehensions of the moneyed world. It was a sort of compromise. It fixed a date for resumption four years off, with a prospect of a Democratic administration meanwhile with no disposition to keep the pledge at the appointed time. There was not even reasonable prudence exercised in preparing the way for the promised resumption. Provision was made for the retirement of only \$80,000,000 of greenbacks; and even this was conditional upon the issue of National Bank notes to the extent of \$100,000,000. There was no provision made, however, for the destruction of the greenbacks so retired. This was not a scheme calculated to restore confidence, and recent events have proved that it gave greenbacks no more real value than they had before. It was only useful in establishing a precedent for a fixed resumption which may be improved in future. Had Congress provided for a gold bond at a low rate of interest into which to retire greenbacks, and directed their cancellation as fast as they came into the Treasury in exchange for bonds (which was repeatedly recommended by THE TRIB-UNE), the effect would have been much better. The country would then have felt that there was not merely a promise to resume, but that sumption. As it is, the recent variation in gold indicates that the country will have to suffer the financial vagaries of an irredeemable currency the same as before until some action is taken by the Government which will commend itself as practicable for a return to specie payment.

THE GREAT ERIE CANAL FRAUDS. Gov. Traden, of New York, has, in a speial message to the Legislature of that State laid bare a system of frauds in the manage ment of the New York canals that exceeds even the robberies of Tweep and his asso. ciates in New York City. This robbery has been going on for many years, and has been successful by the combination of designing and corrupt men of both parties; thus, for each contract there was a Democratic and s Republican partner, each having a friend in one or the other House of the Legislature. Gov. There states that he has examined over one hundred of these contracts, and in of truth ; the Board has forfeited the respect | no case was the expenditure named in the original contract adhered to, but in all were

largely exceeded, in some cases six-fold. The Governor gives the following statement as to the present condition of the Frie Canal; That at the opening of the season in 1875 the double locks will be completed. and the capacity of the canal will be greatly increased over any previous year. The work officers, being elected by the whole people, of removing the "wall benches" has progressed so far that but 26 miles of the obstructions remain. The effect of these wall benches is that they contract the width of the canal at the bottom from 50 to 42 feet thus lessening the body of water on which the boat moves. He recommends a general progressive system of deepening the canal from its 6 feet to 7 or 8, thereby giving to the boat a deeper volume in which to move. This would facilitate the movement and quicken the speed of the boats, and increase the amount of service. which would be a greater benefit to those engaged in transportation than the proposed reduction of tolls, which he does not think practicable under the present condition of af-

The Governor not only charges that frauds have been committed, but explains the manner in which they are perpetrated. For the five years ending Sept. 30, 1874, there had been expended on all the canals:

Deficiency in five years\$ 8,769,556 The canal debt was reduced to five millions of dollars, and the tax collected of the people over and above the receipts of the canal were \$14,789,848. Having exhibited the financial result of the last five years' operations, the Governor proceeds to explain the motives and the manner by which this result was brought about. He thus comments generally in terms which are applicable not only to New York, but to almost all other localities in this coun-

try. He says:

It is not merely in the general laxity and demoralization of official and political life that we are to look for
the causes of these evils. The class which fattens or
the causes of public expenditure is intelligent, energetic
and permisters. Acting as a unit, it takes part through
the members in the expenditure of the discount. the causes of these evils. The class which fattens on studes of public expenditure is intelligent, energetic, and persistent. Acting as a unit, it takes part through its members in the organization and the doings of both political parties; seeks to control nominations; rewards friends and punishes enemies; and it begins to operate by every form of seductive and coercive infinence upon public officers as soon as they are elected. The vast mass of the tax-payers are occupied in their daily industries, on their farms and in their workshops, and cannot easily, and do not in fact, make a business of politics. In a slient contest with the tax consumers they are eften practically unrepresented. It is only when they are aroused and organized, and can find representatives whom they trust, that they protect themselves and overwhelm all resistance. Uscless works in the specious garb of improvements are undertaken, because of the indifference of the public officers, the inertness of the tax-payers, the indefatigable efforts of an influence seeking a benefit for its locality, which costs it an iosignificant share of the burden imposed on the people; or the eager activity of the class who seek profit in contracts in construction, without reference to the utility of the work. Vertical walls are made to provide wharves for private individuals, and bridges where no public interest requires them. Figure 1 in the provide interest requires them. Figure 1 than its actual value.

He then takes up the matter a clifically

her than its actual value.

He then takes up the matter a conscally.

When the engineer's estimate of quantities and kinds of material are published by the Commissioners, the contractor will find out by collusion, or in some other way, what quantities of each kind of work or material will, in fact, be required, or he will see what influence he can exert to change the contract after it is made. If it is changed, no new letting is had, but he claims the

it is changed, no new setting as had, but he claims in job as his right.

He then puts in his bin, effering to do such work of to furnish such material as he finds will not be require at all, or in small quantities, at absurdly low prices, a a quarter or in some instances at a twentieth part of its cost. The items which will be required in full, an probably in extra quantities, he will put at unreason bly high rates, and it turns out that what the contra-or offers at low prices is called for in small quantitie if at all, while those which are put at high prices a not only required in full, but in most cases in extract inary quantities.

He gives an illustration of how this scheme

commencing in those where the color line i not dominant, like Tennessee and Kentucky. is carried out. The engineer estimated for The former State is now almost ready for the following work: The old National Whig party, which struggled so long and endured so much in its struggl

100 cubic yards of vertical wall at \$3,...
3,855 cubic yards of slope wall at \$1,50...
2,400 feet B. M. white oak at \$50...
50,000 feet B. M. hemlook at \$15.... Total estimate.
B's bid for the same was, for 160 cubic yards vertical wall at \$5....
\$.55 cubic yards slope wall at 30 cents.
2.400 feet B. M. white oak at \$70....
60,000 feet B. M. hemiock at \$3....

that the Finance bill passed by the last Coninfluence, it was decided to make only vertice hope wall, and to use only oak and no hemlock timb There was no reletting, although the agreement leaden in fast revamped into a new and different correct, which enabled B to collect from the State for

> The sum of The Governor cites ten contracts unde which work was to be done for \$424,736, and upon these contracts, manipulated as explained, the State has already paid \$1,560,769, or nearly four times the price contracted for, and for none of the increase was there any public letting. When it is remembered that this kind of business has been going on for thirty years, and that the canal has fur nished the spoils to politicians and enriched them, the public may judge of the extent of the spoliation.

The tolls of the Erie Canal in excess of all expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, ex eed \$50,000,000. How much more the would have been had it not been for this systematized and long-practiced robbery, we are unable to state. But the country, and especially the West, can understand how everely they have been taxed in the way of tolls to maintain a system which is now ficially shown to have been corrupt and dishonest for years. One-fourth of the money stolen by this dishonest system would have enlarged and deepened the Erie Canal many ears ago, and an honest administration of he canal revenues would have enabled the tolls on a vastly-increased trade to have been reduced to a very low minimum. The message seems to have struck the Assembly with force. Many of its members are doubtless involved in the exposure, and we question whether the Governor will be sustained in his laudable efforts at reform without anther appeal to the people.

Commenting on the message, the Nev York Times says : As a searching analysis of one of the longest-lived rstems of official peculation in the State, the messag as an interest for the general tax-payer far beyon. the subject to which it immediately refers. Of course these things cannot be done without fraudulent coll sion between Commissioners, engineers, and contractors, and the extent to which they have been done in the past suggests the conclusion that a good many people connected with canal management have laid themselves open to indictment. The Governor's remedies for the abuses of canal management are the stricenforcement of official accountability, and sharp revolume of business on the canals, and revive the drooping prosperity of those engaged in the trans portation of causal freight, by reducing tolls in the fol-lowing proportions: On grain, one-third; on lumber, "many may be exposed and punished, and a check put upon practices so destructive to morals as well as to the public interests of the people of the State."

POLITICAL REORGANIZATION IN ARKAN-SAS.
The following dispatch from Washington appeared in the last issue of THE CHICAGO

Private letters received from Arkansas show the there is already a split among the adherents of the GARLAND Government. GARLAND has always been a National Whig, and a considerable number of his supporters were Whigs, but the rank and file are Bourbons, and now that the General Government has recognized Garland, and the trouble with Brooks' carpet-bag people is ended, the old traditional feuetween Bourbons and Whige is revived. The Bour-ons claim the right of absolute control, which the Whigs refuse to recognize.

vote is less than one-third as large as the white vote, but it will furnish sufficient addi-

tion to the Progressives to give them control of the State. The better class of the negroes

does not see how it can be done, because the Democracy will not land its sid to such a project." We might answer this by showing the Eagle that the New Orleans Bulletin, the most radical of all the Southern Bourbon THE TRIBUNE has several times of late newspapers, and others of the same class, pointed out as one of the surest elements of have already indorsed the scheme as it has hope for the future of the South the aboli been presented in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE; tion of the color line, the division of the but there is a more satisfactory answer still, whites of the South into the two great parfor which we refer the Eagle to the dispatches ties substantially as they existed before the relative to the settlement of the Louisiana War, namely, the Bourbons and the Proquestion upon the basis of the WHETLER comgressives, and the division of the negro vote promise. By this compromise it is unbetween these two organizations. The adlerstood that the House will be Conservavices from Arkansas now show that there is a tive and the Senate Republican. If the strong tendency to restore these natural po-Conservatives of Louisiana had been all Bour litical parties, and no State is in better shape bons, a compromise of this kind would have to inaugurate this revolution in politics than been impossible, but fully one-half of the Arkansas. The negro question is virtually white people of that State are not Bourbons. out of polities in that State. The carpet-bag-They are Progressives, who are hostile to the gers have lost control, and many of the worst ultra sentiments of such fire-eaters as the ones have left the State. The color line no New Orleans Bulletin, who are in favor of longer dominates. The people are ready to be peace, order, and good government, and who divided into their original parties again,eare seking to advance the material prosperity Bourbons and Progressives. Gov. GARLAND of their State. It is upon this class that the who has always been a National Whig, arbitrators have leaned for help and support can rally about himself a powerful in arriving at a compromise. It is this class party. The Bourbons have yet to of moderate men which has made compromise choose their leader, and, now possible, and has operated with them. the motive and opportunity have been offered, will undoubtedly do so. The when this compromise is finally adopted, and the squabble between the Kelloog and old political lines having been re-established. McEnery factions has been forever quieted. order will come out of chaos. The blacks what is to hinder this compromise party will gravitate to one or the other party, as which comprises the Progressives of the the case may be. The control of the State State from organizing into a permanent party will pass entirely out of the hands of car and calling on all the decent blacks to join pet-baggers or fire-eaters, and live political issues will be brought into the field instead them? The Eagle intimates that Bourbons will not furnish any aid to of the mere scramble for office among such a division. But the moment the Prosmall partisans, and contests growing out of gressives are organized and commence calling upon the respectable blacks, the division is made. The Bourbons will lose no time in local prejudices and the social relations between whites and blacks. There is every reason to believe that Gov. GARLAND wil organizing, and the Eagle need not fear that organize a strong party, as the Union sentiment they will not cry out even more lustily for the blacks than the Progressives. They will among the whites is probably even stronger to-day in Arkansas than it was in the election secure a part of them, that is, the disreputof 1860, and at that time the BELL, or Naable and dissolute part. The Progressives tional Whig, vote was 20,094, and the Dougwill take the better class. The issues will LAS or Union Democratic, vote 5,227, against 23,732 for BERCKENEIDGE, the Bourbon, or then be made clearly, and there will be an end of the miserable color line and faction fights which have kept Louisiana and the anti-Union, vote. The Douglas Democrats will naturally affiliate with the GABLAND whole country in turmoil so long.

party as against the Bourbon fire-eat-ers and State-Sovereignty men. The black Yesterday we published a letter written at Yesterday we published a letter written at Richmond, Va., by the Rev. J. E. Roy, a well-known former resident of this city, in which he insists that political power is drifting into the hands of the old slave-owners, and that they will obtain control of the Executive and of all the other branches of the Government; that the Rebel soldiers will be control to real thereon.

The circumstances of its excavation and translation are fully related in the letter, which is published elsewhere in this issue, together with the Telegraph's elaborate editorial thereon. and 80c per bri higher, closing at \$20.15 had already been sufficiently demonstrated, and \$20.40 for May. Lard was active, and a solid basis for prices, by latting things person who shall offer to perform the sarvice attract the worst of the carpet-baggers, whose pensioned, the Rebel debt will be assumed,

occupation will be gone if the Progressives ob. and that generally the South will carry things the Creation. The two are tain power. Thus two powerful parties of white men will be organized, drawn up on living political issues, and dividing the negro vote between them. This will end the long rebellion. We have pointed out repeatedly that, as soon as the Democratic party gains full control of the Government, it will be forcedinto an attempt by its Southern Bourbon wing to and useless strife between races upon social issues, will eliminate the carpet-bag element do many evil things, such as payment of the Rebel State debts, payment of Rebel war claims, etc., etc. But the Democratic party can only gain power by the defeating party which has done so much to keep that State, as well as the other Southern States, in consas to a healthy condition. The fact that the people of that State are beginning to settle can only gain power by the defection of own into the two great natural party divisions publicans from their own party. When the is a sign that the effects of the War have Democracy shall undertake to restore the old passed away, and that the political atmosrule of the Slaveocracy, then tens of thou-sands of Union-loving people will abandon phere is clearing up.

We have no doubt that the action of Ar. that party, unite again with the Republicans, kansas will soon be imitated by other States, and reduce the Democracy to its old minority

fusion, and will restore the politics of Arkan

for the Union, both before and during the

election Greeney received, in Tennessee,

94.391 votes, and GRANT 85,550, the colored

vote probably not exceeding 45,000. The

same is true in Kentucky. GREELEY received

100,000 votes, and GRANT 88,766 votes, the

colored vote being about 40,000. There

two States, or, at least, the negro

power is not strong enough to make it-

self felt as a distinctive element in politics

The two parties, therefore, can be easily put

into working order. With these three State

-Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky-divided once more into Bourbons and Pro-

gressives, the other States would rapidly fol

low their example. It is the inevitable des-

tiny of the South, but the sooner it comes

about the better it will be for both races

Now that the occasion has presented itself in

Arkansas, the progress of political reorganiza-

ANDY ON THE WAR-PATH.

Andrew Johnson delivered a speech in the Senate yesterday which seems to have sur-

prised his political associates much more

than it appoyed his opponents. He made a

personal harangue in denunciation of the

President, taking for his theme the "Em-

pire," which he assumes is at hand. There

are persons still living who remember when

HENRY A. WISE and other very excitable

Whigs used to talk that kind of nonsense

about Gen. Jackson, whom they accused not

only of intending to usurp imperial powers

but with having actually done so. ANDREW

JOHNSON is firing off the same comical-

tragic declamation in the same way,

but with much less force and power than

Wise. The country is not alarmed about the

than Anny Johnson that an attempt by either

President or party to "usurp" sovereign

powers would not survive twelve hours from

the time the people could hear of it. The

"Empire" is a shadow of an insubstantial

Jounson seems to have learned nothing is

his six years' retirement. He has brought

back to the Senate all the bad blood, old

grudges, hatreds, and passions which were

displayed by him when accidental Presi-

dent. The successful campaign for the

Senate seems to have turned his head.

idea that the general toleration and good feel-

ing shown by the whole people towards his

election to the Senate is evidence that they

want him to be President again. He there-

fore bids for the support of the extremists of

his party by making a speech which no other

Democrat in the Senate would venture

out from the synopsis of it, is the s

Senate under his new election.

utter. The speech, so far as we can make

speech about the Constitution which he de-

livered all over the country when swinging

round the circle in 1866, to which he has

added a volume of personal wrath against the

President. He has evidently added nothing

to his credit by his first performance in the

HOW TO DO IT.

The Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle pro-

nounces itself in favor of the proposition of

THE CRICAGO TRIBUNE for the division of the

Southern white people into the two natural

parties, Bourbon and Progressive, and the di-

vision of the negro vote between them, but

He is evidently impressed with

fiction, and JOHNSON'S denunciation of it i

Quixotic or dishonest.

coming Empire," and no one knows better

tion will be watched with lively interest.

these

is virtually no color line in

We do not question that, as soon as the Democratic party shall obtain control of the Government, it will be forced by its Southern leaders into attempting many things which dare not be avowed in advance; but we War, is still strong. At the last Presidential have not the least doubt that, when it does attempt any one of a dozen or more high-handed reversals of the decisions of the War, the American people will promptly place a quietus upon that party, and reduce it to a minority as hopeless as it was during the War. There is little doubt that the Bourbons would do all Mr. Roy states if they were permitted to have their way; but they will be opposed and resisted.

Some time ago we reviewed the plan fo esuming specie payments in this country. published by the ex-Finance Minister of Cana da, Sir Francis Hincks, in the Graphic. We approved the old part of it and conde ed the new. The old consists of the gradual withdrawal and cancellation of the legaltenders. The new consists of the entire abolition of the National Bank currency, and the issue of a lot of additional legal-tender stuff by the Government. Then, too, Sir Francis would have the outstanding greenbacks bought up with gold at the rate of one or two hundred millions of dollars a year. We pointed out that this would necessitate crushing and, in fact, unbearable taxation and that the end sought would be equally well attained by funding the notes in 4 per cent gold bonds running thirty or forty

Sir Francis has been interviewed again by

Graphic reporter, and has tried to contro-

vert our criticism. We do not think he has done so successfully. He acknowledges the dangers of a Government paper currency, but says that he has too high an opinion of our Congress to believe that it would meddle with the issue in a bad way! We can assure Sir Francis that distance lends enchantment to his view of our National Legislature. Congress has persistently meddled with th currency in a bad way, since it first set it afloat. Congressional leaders have tried, within a year, to swamp the country with wild-cat currency. As long as the Govern-ment of the United States has a single paper dollar in circulation, so long the complaint of backwoodsman, that he cannot sell his umber for as much as he "ought" to get for it, will bring some "statesman to his feet clamoring for "more money, -money for the people, more of the blood-scaled greenbacks." We all know this nanseous refrain. The American Congress s not the Almighty, and it is only Almighty power which can keep irredeemable paper at oar. Since Sir Francis admits that he only supposes Congress to be competent to man age such a delicate thing as a national cur rency, and since we, in common with nine out of every ten Americans, know that neither Congress nor any other legislative body has this power, the argument of our courteous falls to the ground.

He objects to withdrawing the greenbacks in any other way than by buying them outright with gold. The necessary taxation would be, he thinks, only a tithe of the loss now annually suffered by the use of inconvertible currency. His plan, as he states it now, is to sell bonds for gold, and then exchange the gold for greenbacks. Our plan is to exchange the bonds directly for greenbacks, and so avoid the great and useless expense of handling hundreds of millions of dollars in gold, and th imminent danger of disturbing the money markets of the world. Our plan is the quickest and the cheapest. His plan goes on the assumption that the Government should furnish a convertible currency for the people; ours that private capital should shoulder the burden of resumption. It would be a tremendous load for the Government to carry to maintain specie resumption on six or eight hundred millions of greenback circulation, and, with a Congress ruled by dishones reckless demagogues, it could not be done. With due deference to the opinion of an ex-Minister of Finance, his plan would not work to the satisfaction of the American people,

but would sooner or later prove a disa The lecture of Dr. Kohler before the Sunday Lecture Society, published in full in The TRIBUNE of the 15th inst., presented a complete record of the discoveries of George Smith, the Assyrian explorer, as far as they were then known on this side of the water. The lecturer sketched the story of the discovery of the great library of SARDANAPALUS, almost the last of the Assyrian Kings, who lived thirty centuries ago. This monarch collected not only the writings of his day, but had translations made of Chaldain records, running back to 4,000 B. C., or very nearly to the date ascribed by the Jewish Scriptural chronology to the creation of the world. The books of this library were brick tablets, marked with wedge-shaped letters, which were first deciphered by the German GROTEFEND, the English RAWLINSON, and the Hebrew Oppear. The tablets contain historical records, poems, private letters, contracts, magic formulas, grammars, dictionaries, astronomical statements, etc. Two years ago, George Smith found on a fragment of burnt clay the story of the Deluge. He has since pushed his researches and translations stead-ily. The last foreign mail before Dr. Kohler spoke brought news of the discovery of the legend of the Tower of Babel. Three days before the lecture was deliv-

ered here, the London Telegraph (of March 4) published a letter from George SMITH, containing an account of the most remarkable discovery yet. It is the story of the Creation and the Fall, much older than the

with such a high hand that the North will be driven to take up arms in rebellion against the power holding the Government. We do other. In one the carth is general in the not share Mr. Roy's fears in regard to another rebellion. We have pointed out repeatedly water at all at that time. It was long since

this: There was once only chaos. Out of the universal confusion came monsters. The supreme power of chaos was a female named Tisalat Tiamat. Satan rides in a chariot to attack the Lord of heaven. Lightning plays around him, and he hurls thunderbolts at his foe, who is defeated. Subordinate gods create the world by stages, as in the Pentateuch. At last, man is created. He is free from sin and endowed with speech. He yields to temp tion and the Deity curses him.

This imperfect account corresponds closely with the Mosaic narrative. Mr. SMITH has only partially translated the tablets of this series, and expects to find a record as long as that of Genesis, but much fuller in details His letter will rejoice DRAPER, who declares in his late work on "The Conflict Between Religion and Science," that the Jews learned during their captivity at Babylon the leco ap sition of Genesis. All classes of Chris. will take a keen interest in Gronoz SMITH'S farther discoveries. It is scercely necessary to remind any faint-hearted neo-phyte that the morality and the history of the Bible are two independent things, and that the destruction of the whole of the Old Testament chronology would not imprir the morality which is the essence of the Bible and of Christianity.

The State of Massachusetts is working itself up into a very remarkable state of intestina commotion over the fate of the young fiend,
JESSE POMEROY. A large number of "mandia sentimentalists," as they are termed by the op-posite faction, are trying to secure the communi-tion of his sentence to imprisonment. The other side are urging his execution. What can be thought of a state of things when an abirconducted newspaper like the Springfield Republican coolly says: "A special act of the Legislature providing for the commutation of his sentence to a life imprisonment would be very proper," and that "it would be a disgrace to the Communication of the Common wealth of Massachusetts to shed his blood." The Springfield Union remarks that "there is something shocking in the idea of a popular agitation on such a point." Cortainly such a popular agitation is a novelty which one cannot view without surprise. The feeling is so bitter that women, with the usual unreasoning impulse of their sex, have formed processions, marched to and from the Governor, and demanded, according to their sympathies, the sxecution or commutation of the sentence Surely, with the law of capital punishment be fore them, the people of Massachusetts are making of themselves a very astonishing and not altogether edifying spectacle to these Unit

The Connecticut newspapers turn gratefully to the Legislature for the passage of an act requiring the publication of the complete registra-tion list of voters in the cities. The law thus calls out supplements of most vividly interesting reading matter, but it is not without its advantage of the supplements of the tage to everybody but the tax-payers. For in-stance, in Hartford, the Times and Courant both print the registry lists. They born use the same type and halve the cost of setting up 80 columns of matter. As the Courant ob "The law will without doubt be repealed by the next Legislature.

PERSONAL.

The revisers of the Bible have reached Isaiah EDWIN BOOTH is not in ill-health. He never

was better than he is at present. SABTORIS, and Mr. and Mrs. FRED GRANT. Who will set MARY ANN McDERMOTT alias Bessie Tunner to music as "My Mary Ann?" CABL Rosa has engaged JULIA GAYLORD to

SAMUEL WILHELM, of Host, Berks County, Pa. is said to be 8 feet 71/2 inches in height, and to

alternate with Rose HERSER in the English prov-

weigh 232 pounds. The man whom BERGH sent to prison for killing a cat has been pardoned. Bunen should now take care,—care killed a cat.

JUNIUS HENEI BROWNE and wife are going to Europe for a season. Junz's object is to up and get his middle name cured.

Autograph-hunters may address Mans Twats thus: Sampet Clemens, No. 95 Farmington street, Hartford, Conn. (D. H.) The opposition of the Unitarian leader of San Francisco to Hammond's revivalism is Utras but his utterances are unheeded by the cities

The late MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO violates the ordinary usages of journalism by writing "ex-clusively" for both the Democrat and Globe d

There is joy in heaven. HAMMOND and some ladies are said to have converted a young and wicked woman of San Francisco. Let the good work go on. BOUGICAULT says he was born an Irishman

fifty years ago,—just when it became profitable. His infancy and youth were French. But he is not good at dates. KATE FIELD is at it again. This time she is

going to play a part written expressle for her is a piece entitled "Gabrielle." There is one part of the title will suit her. It was unkind in Rose Massey to publish all MONTAGUE'S love-letters in the Mercury before the suit commenced, but it was sharp nevertheless. She was well paid for them.

It has been repeated in almost every shape possible that JOHN ROBINSON'S ability to been a ring will make his success in the canvass for the incinnati Mayoralty a certainty.

KINGSLEY'S "Hypatia" has been dramstired.
Mr. Wills, the author of "The Man O'A 's,"
has done it for a Mrs. Farnyax, a woman described as having "the loveliest dark eyes in the world."

Mrs. Many Coppin, of Nantucket, who dis Mrs. Mar Copyrn, of Nanneket, who this winter at the age of 94 years, left children over 70 years old, grandchildren over 50, great grandchildren over 52 years old, and severa g. g. g. children.

The Hon. Charles Wolf Mannes, M. P. from Manchester, England, with a party of tourists, are stopping in Davenport, is, for few days. They are en routs for the Years. Valley, California.

Valley, California.

The furniture in Bower's house has b

ied on. Perhaps that sinjess man does not his taxes any more promptly than some of guileless dead-beats who take his paper

The elegy-market in Philadelphia is crid glutted to the fullest extent. Mr. Cauza already declined an obstuary of American in facture, for the pairry reason that the "Hades" was made to rhyme with shadow, Now that Groner William Course has plained that he would not accept that \$1.0 large number of newspapers can publish mass of matter that must have accumulate

The Prince of Wales is going to India ne

made Europe so het fo be made between Indi shows the former. It mough to last for W. C. CLELAND, We Agent of the Pittsbur has been dangerously months with inflamma so far recovered as to Maj. ALEXANDER

this morning for New weeks. Mrs. Stevense a month past with a se and her physician has It is to be hoped that enefited by the pro The Connecticute problem breezy person from the Hartford Connecticute, 52 Seymour"; Haven Palladium: "House," There are eight mer and thirty-two of

W. H. DOYLE, of N the Tremont House. of Eastern capitalists ing an extensive glas suitable location can will require about 125 h operation as soon as t One of Mr. VARLEY'S hippodrome was this: Broadway with Mr. A. happen to be met by a mo doubt Mr. STEWART Mr. STEWART's opinion beard, but some of the The death of Mrs.

centenarian, which tool at Mount Vernon, Ia-born near Dunbar, See age. She was, in man woman, and her long great degree, to the e being often said of her. to be in a passion. Mrs. MARY A. Big kindly and efficient wounded during the lat gaged in efforts to relie

She specially solicits Surely the ample tors may rely on havin Bishop Awas tells a Missouri, in the olden who said to his chatte are a great preacher."

belp me powerful some
don't you think the ne the plantation?" "I's a sermon to the negroe a brief reflection, Pol massa, dat won't do, 'c col'ness over de mes The Chronique des thieves of Spain are

career among pictures brated cartoons of Go after the Seville Muan has been recovered. Transinance's Chapel So has the "Mater Do at Granada. The late prising fellows has be out in Madrid. Their the Virgin, miraculou lent of workmanship, of the sixteenth ce gilt and painted. The Paris, where they born from MM. ANDRE and Spanish Legation has
the least curious am
assys a Madrid corresp
association of burglar
bly, would your pickerthink of abhooking a
life, and walking off wi cannot be 'played or exists among her child

Grand Pacific—J. N. R. Ross, Troy; Raiph 2 hard Geiger. Sweden; W. Ke yes, Madison; B.

Special Dispatch
Stoux Crry, Ia., Mr
is reported in progres
of here, on the Illin

Titusvills, Fa., 4 6 o'clock this mornin stroyed eleven build of the town, corpors \$30 000. Insurance, diarism.

A little blaze at No yesterday morning, v serious damage resul

Washinoron, D. Tennessee, the Ohis gion increasing clo perature, southeast barometer, and light thence northward to Korthwast generally ain or snow with amperature and continued to the control of the c

he story. Can and Anguere wholly ignored in the rth is covered with water n the other there is no time. It was long since end of these accounts was and was borrowed by the of the Pentateuch from sources. This assertion ned by Mr. SMITH'S las

ce only chaos. Out of chaos was a female named tan rides in a chariot to heaven. Lightning plays e hurls thunderbolts at his L Subordinate gods create He is free from sin and ech. He yields to tempta-

greative. Mr. SMITH has dated the tablets of this to find a record as long as t much fuller in details. sice DEAPER, who declares, e," that the Jews learned vity at Babylon the sis. All classes of Chriskeen interest in Gronge coveries. It is scarcely nd any faint-hearted neorality and the history of independent things, and on of the whole of the Old logy would not impair the

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PERSONAL.

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Mr. and Mrs. FRED GDANT. MARY ANN McDERMOTT chias to music as "My Mary Ann ?" has engaged Julia Gaylond to

n.w. of Host, Berks County, Pa. eet 736 inches in height, and to

e killed a cat, Browne and wife are going to season. June's object is to try ters may address MARK TWAIN

d. Conn. (D. H.) m of the Unitarian leader of San TAMMOND'S revivalism is UTTER, nees are unheeded by the other

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"Hypatia" has been dram for a Mrs. FARRYAX, a woman deving "the loveliest dark eyes in the

the age of 94 years, left childres old grandchildren over 50, great a over 32 years old, and several

CHARLES WOLF MANNERS, M. P. ceter, England, with a perty of stopping in Davenport, la., for a hey are en route for the Yesemita

paps that sinless man does not pay y more promptly than some of the

market in Philadelphia is evidently to fullest extent. Mr. CRILLS has ned an obstuary of American manu-the pairty reason that the work

be made between India and the States, and he chose the former. It is well. We have scandals

W. C. CLELAND, Western General Passenger Agent of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad, has been dangerously sick during the last two months with inflammation of the chest. He has so far recovered as to be able to move around again, and he paid a visit to his office yesterday.

Maj. ALEXANDER STEVENSON and wife start this morning for New Orleans to spend a few weeks. Mrs. Stevenson has been troubled for month past with a severe attack of bronchitis, and her physician has advised a change of air. It is to be hoped that Mrs. Strevenson will be enefited by the proposed trip.

The Connecticut papers are the fellows to publish breezy personal items. Look at this from the Hartford Courant: "Gardner, Al-Haven Palladium: "SETE, RUFUS, Tremont House." There are eighty columns of the former and thirty-two of the latter.

W. H. Dovie, of New York, is stopping at the Tremont House. He is here in the interest of Eastern capitalists, for the purpose of locating an extensive glass-manufactory, providing itable location can be procured. The works will require about 125 hands, and will be put in

speration as soon as the buildings can be erected One of Mr. Varier's pleasantries at Barnum's hippodrome was this: "If I were walking down Broadway with Mr. A. T. Stewart, and I should happen to be met by a crowd of angry creditors, no doubt Mr. STEWART would pay them for me! Mr. STEWART's opinion of the joke has not been beard, but some of the animals laughed iron-

The death of Mrs. ISABELLA G. SAFELY, the centenarian, which took place on the 18th inst., at Mount Vernon, Ia., is announced. She was born near Dunbar, Scotland, in the year 1771, and was, at the time of her death, over 103 years of age. She was, in many respects, a remarkable woman, and her long life was attributed, in a great degree, to the evenness of her temper, it ng often said of her that she was never known to be in a passion.

Mrs. MARY A. BICKERDIKE, so well known as a kindly and efficient worker for the sick and wounded during the late War, is in the city, en-She brings credentials from the Governor of the State, and from the officers of several counties. She specially solicits donations of seeds of all kinds, for use during the approaching spring. Surely the ample granaries of Chicago should answer liberally to such an appeal. Contribu-tors may rely on having their bounty houestly and judiciously distributed.

Bishop Axes tells a story of a slave master in Missouri, in the olden time of negro (vassalage, who said to his chattel: "POMPEY, I hear you are a great preacher." Yes, massa, de Lord do help me powerful sometimes." "Well, Pomper, don't you think the negroes steal little things or don't you think the negroes steal little things on the plantation?" "Tse mighty 'fraid they doe, masss." "Then, Poarrex, I want you to preach a sermon to the negroes against stealing." After a brief reflection, Poarrex replied, "You see, massa, dat won't do, 'cause t'would throw such a col'ness over de metin'."

The Chronique des Arts informs us that the thieves of Spain are gayly pursuing their mad career among pictures and statues. The cele-brated cartoous of Gova at Madrid have gone after the Seville MURILLO, -which latter, indeed, has been recovered. The Virgio's Crown in Saint FERDINAND'S Chapel at Seville has vanished. So has the "Mater Dolorosa" of Alonzo Gano at Granada. The latest exploit of these enterout in Madrid. Their booty is a small statue of the Virgin, miraculous, of course, most excel-lent of workmanship, and dating from the end of the sixteenth century. Its material is wood, gilt and painted. The thieves got it safely into Paris, where they borrowed a round sum upon it from MM. ANDRE and MERCUARD, bankers. The Spanish Legation has claimed the statue. "Not the least curious among 'things of Spain,'"
says a Madrid correspondent, "is this spirited
association of burglars. Nowhere else, probably, would your picker-up of unconsidered trifles
think of unhooking a Virgin twice the size of life, and walking off with it under his arm. Spain

Chamberlain, New York; W. H. Scudder, St. Louis; B. G. Carlings, Boston; Charles Eliot Furnan, Phila-delphia; Harvey Officer, St. Faul; W. L. Gross, Springdelphia; Harvey Officer, St. Paul; W. L. Gross, Springfield; William Harper, El Paso; E. P. Vining, Omaha; N. W. McFarlance, New York; N. K. Ingsland, Keeseville; Julius Lengerman, Paris; Jesse Hoyt, New York... Palmer House—H. Warren, Boston; E. M. Austin, Michigan; Eugene W. Higard, Oalland, Cal.; Mark Hoage, Sarnia, III.; W. H. Lewis, Cincinnati; Thomas McGrath, Springfield; L. H. Eanns, Oitawa; Col. E. F. Townsend, U. S. A.; H. F. Brown, Minnespolis; G. W. Harmon, Boston; Charles Frown, Minnespolis; G. W. Harmon, Coleman, Providence; J. W. Keck, Iowa; G. R. Coleman, Providence; Jauxander Ramsey, St. Paul; A. D. Smalley, Kemtucky; C. C. Keeler, Cincinnati; A. S. Coon, New York... Sherman House—The Hon. H. A. P. Carier, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands; W. H. Homer, St. Louis; L. A. Emerson, Fond du Lac; Martin Potsdamer, Philadelphia; J. B. Hill, St. Louis; W. A. Emerson, Fond du Lac; Martin Potsdamer, Philadelphia; J. B. Hill, St. Louis.

> FIRES. AT LEMARS.

Stoux Ciry, Ia., March 22.—A disastrous fire is reported in progress at Lemars, 20 miles east of here, on the Illinois Central Railroad. The fire originated in a paint shop, and burned that and the building adjoining. The Post-Office and other buildings near are in danger. No further particulars received.

AT TIDEOUT, PA. TITUSVILLE, Pa., March 22.—A fire occurred at co'clock this morning at Tideout, Pa., which destroyed eleven buildings in the business portion of the town, comprising offices and stores. Loss, \$30 000. Insurance, \$25,000. Supposed incentiarism.

IN CHICAGO. A little blaze at No. 169 West Madison street, sterday morning, was extinguished before any

THE WEATHER. WASEINGTON, D. C., March 23-1 a. m .- Fo Tannessee, the Ohio Valley, and the Lake re-tion increasing cloudiness, slowly rising tem-perature, southeast to southwest winds, falling barometer, and light rain or snow in Illinois, and thence recommendations. For the tence northward to Lake Superior. For the Northwest generally cloudy weather and light rain or anow with south or west wind, rising temperature and continued low barometer.

| - | Bar. | Thr | Hu. | Wind. | Ratn | Wther |
|---------|--------|-----|------|---------------|---------------------|--------|
| 3 a, m. | 30,41 | 22 | 72 | N. gentie | | Clear. |
| 0 h. m. | 30.44 | 54 | | S. E. fresh . | | Clear. |
| D. 70 | 340 A9 | 99 | | E. fresh | | Clear. |
| P. H. | 30.39, | 25 | | S. E. fresh . | | Clear. |
| P. M. | 30,35 | 81 | | S. fresh | | Clear, |
| ximus | n the | - | - | OK | THE PERSON NAMED IN | 2000 |
| nimu | n sher | mon | eter | 21 | | |

| GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. CHIZAGO, March 22. | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|----------|-------------------------------|------|------------------|--|
| Station. | Bar . | Thr | Wind. | Rain | Weather. | |
| hicegó | 30.39 | A30 | S. E. fresh | | Clear. | |
| ciedo. Liwaukee | | | E., fresh | | Clear. | |
| | | | W., gentl | 0 | Clear. | |
| maha | 1951 1731 | 5151 | S. E., brisk W., gentle. | | Fair. Cloudy. | |
| Crosse | 30 12 | 97.6 | brink . | | Cloudy. | |
| WILL COLUMN | 90 00 | 000 | S. W., fresh | | Cloudy. | |
| mitton | 100 00 | 4 1 16 | . W., high. | | Cloudy. | |
| | | 900 E ST | Calm | | Cloudy. | |
| wenwih | 29 93 | 41 | S. W., fresh S. E., brisk. | | Clear. | |
| venwth. | 29 93 | 41 | 8. E., brisk. | | Clear. | |

Debate in the Senate on the Louisiana Resolution.

Andy Johnson, the Great Constitution-Saver, on His Feet.

Coandalous Affair.

ciation of the President.

His Special Aversion. Although Humble, He Will Yet Battle

A Fitting Companion-Piece to His Infamous Inauguration Speech.

of diplomacy; the reporters' gallery by many who had no connection with newspapers, except as readers. The Senator and visitors upon the floor suggested

Two members of the impeachment trial were present as Senators, -Logan, who in resting his crimical of the age; Boutwell, from whose hole in the sky Johnson has returned. Morton sat near Johnson, apparently regretting that Indi-ana had first nominated the latter for the Vice-Presidency. Cookling could not forget the bitterness of the old days enough to remain to listen. Several members of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses who voted in the initial proceedings of impeachment, were in attendance. The Senators who voted guilty ex-Senator from Tennessee, one of the few Republican Senators who voted to acquit, sat near istening to every word. Andy Johnson

STUDIED TO INCREASE THE DRAMATIC EFFECT. He varied his usual custom, the gavel had fallen and prayer was offered, when he entered the chamber, solemn, dignified, and trim as a tailor. His face had that expression of earnestness and sadness which has characterized it since his arrival here. Two desks held his book, whitened by reference-marks, besides Washington audience that listened to the 22d of February speech, and heard Johnson as President denounce Senaters and Representa-tives in the slang of the stump, could expect that Senator Andrew Johnson might commit some indiscretion. In this they were not dis-appointed. At 12:10 p. m. he began as if he

were again to

swing abound the circle.

BOTHL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pucific—J. M. Griffith, Dubuque; William
K. Ross, Troy; Raiph Trautmann, New York; Reinhard Geiger, Sweden; A. G. Thompson, Boston; E.
W. Keyes, Madison; R. J. Watson, St. Louis; J. A.
Chamberlain, New York; W. H. Scudder. St. Louis.

Chamberlain, New York; W. H. Scudder. St. Louis.

Commendation of the began as if he swing amount of the impression that he was speaking to a popular audience, and that he was speaking to a popular audience, and that he was speaking to a popular audience, and that he was speaking to become a member of what he was speaking to become a member of what he was speaking to become a member of what he was speaking to become a member of what he was speaking to a popular audience, and that he was speaking to a popular audience. the parliamentary address of Senators is not why Countrymen." Hie had himself so forgotten the past as to be wiking to become a member of what he used to characterize the "coordinate branch hanging on the verge of the Government," but he had not forgotten the man at the other end of the avenue. To him he addressed himself. The speech had two paris—a scandalous attack upon the President, and an arrogant vindication of "my pohery." The rules of both Houses of Congress, and parliamentary discount everywaers, inhibit personaities, and fortid references to the votes, acts, or motives of any one connected with a co-ordinate branch of the Government. But Amerew Johnson's speech was A RITTER, cowalder attack upon the Chief Executive of the nation. There was scarcely a word of it that was within the bounds of parliamentary decorum. There were few words that could stand against a motion to expunge. No other member of the Senate could

few words that could stand against a motion to expunge. No other member of the Senate could have used such language without having been ruled to his seat on a point of order. Seven years ago Congress tried to impeach Andrew Johnson for intemperate, inflammatory, and scandalous barangues, and on account of bitter members as

ago Congross tried to impeach Andrew Johnson for intemperate, inflaminatory, and scandalous barang.ces, and on account of bitter menaces as well against Congress as against the laws of the United States. His harangue to-day, after this lapse of years, was not less intemperate or scandalous. There was nothing more bitter in any of the speeches in that Jamons swing around the circle than is contained in the speech delivered in the Senate to-day. The Sanators who drew the nearest to the man, who used to declare that "treason must be made odious and traitors must be punished and impoverished," were the ex-Confederate Gens. Cockeril, Gordon, and Withers, but of all the Democratic Senators who listened to his speech there were but two who had the courage to congratulate him upon his billingsgate.

HIS GRAMMATICAL ERRORS

Were frequent, rigiculous, and humiliating. He took the Coustitution for a guide, but disregarded the language in which it was written. He spoke the dialect of the village Alderman, boggled his tenses, defied accent, and laughed at syntax. The whole purpose of his speech, his friends declare, was to get even with Grant. The President was the central figure of the ex-President's spite. At first Johnson spoke of him as the Executive and the President of the United States; but as the old quarrel was made fresh to his memory, he characterized the President as Gen. Grant, and turned upon him some of the batteries of the old days, designating him with great scorn as the man at the other end of the avenue. Johnson's old quarrel with Sheridan at New Orleans could not be forgotten, and Phil Sheridan shared with Gen. Grant the imprecations of a decade of Andy Johnson's hate.

THE GROST OF THE THERD TERM

was made to do its duty. The old man declared the President as a tyrant Cesar, whom the people in the old days would have hurled from power. In threatening pathos the denounced the President sea tyrant Cesar, whom the people in the old days would have hurled from power. He thought the liberties of the country

the new Senstor from New Jerrey, cleed the debite of the day. His speech was not less bitter than those which had preceded, but a scholter than those which had preceded, but a scholter than those which had preceded, but a scholter than those which had preparation. The are hand was manifest in its preparation.

what too stilted, rambling in parts, with the intonations of a droping Rector.

The final vote upon the resolution will doubtless be taken before another aljournment of the Senate. It is thought that Senator Morton may reply to Andrew Johnson's gross personal attack upon the President.

[For the Associated Press.]

A CUMIOUS CHOWD.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The galleries were densely crowded long before the hour of meeting, and by the time the Senate was called to order not even standing room was to be obtained in the galleries, the doorways, or the passages leading there. Upon the floor were a large number of mambers of the House of Representatives and others entitled to the privilege of the floors.

After the reading of the journal of Saturday's proceedings Mr. Boutwell submitted a resolution providing for the final adjutrument of the Senate on the — day of March at — o'clock, and gave notice that he would call it up as soos as the resolution now under consideration was disposed of.

the resolution now under consideration was disposed of.

Consideration of the unfinished business of the resolution approving of the action of the I resident in legard to Louisiana was resumed, and Andrew Jounson, being entitled to the floor, becan to speak at 10 minutes past 12 o'clock.

Mr. Johnson said:

This resolution proposes to cover acts and measures which I think clearly in violation of the organic law of the land, and without authority. That being so, I cannot give my consent to the resolution, and will be coupelled to vote against it. I think it proper that I should give some few reasons why I cannot give it my vote. In the first place, Air. Fresident, it seems to me that the consideration of a resolution embracing questions or such grave importance is not legitimate and not legitimate before this body. In other words, it is not lestimate to consider it before a Senate convende as this has been convened to act solely upon business pertaining to the Executive Department. If it is legitimate to consider every act and every question upon which the Administration by this body, it is legitimate to consider every act and every question upon which the Administration has acted since its advent to power. It does not seem to me to be traveling much further out of the record for the Executive to come forward and presume to act in datance of the Legislature to cone forward and approve the acts of the Fresident, Ordinary measures are presented for the consideration. He Flings Fact and Grammar to the

not seem to me to be traveling much further out of the record for the Executive to come forward and presures to act in defiance of the Legislature than for the Legislature to come forward and approve the acts of the President. Ordinary measures are presented for the consideration of Congress, and when they are acted upon it is the duty of the President to consider them, and approve or reject them.

Mr. Johnson argued at length that the Senate had no authority to act upon the resolution, especially in the absence of the other House. He contended that the resolutions of Morton and Fredinghuvaen were the same in substance, with a mere modification in the matter of verblage to suit the particular views of some individuals.

He next referred to the trouble in the Tennessee Legislature, in 1805, and the action of the Federal Government in instructing Geo. George H. Thomas, in command of the Federal forces there, to strictly abstain from any inherference. His instructions, he said, were as follows:

"Massintorox, July 11, 1866.—Gen. Grant will instruct Geo. Thomas that the facts stated in his telegrand on out warrant the interference of the military. The administration of the laws and preservation of the peace in Nashville belong property to the State authorities, and the duty of the United States authorities is not to interfere in any way in the controversy between the public authorities of a State, and Geo. Thomas will strictly abstain from any interference between two dividions of a civil Government, and was a case, as stated in the telegram sent back to Geo. Thomas, similar to the one on Louisians. That dispatch was signed by the Secretary of War, and was reference under any circumstances whatever, it would seem that this marked the proper in behavior of the Government in such of the fire of the time of the control of the Government of the Government in the present presence of the United States was familiar with and understool what was the action of the south of the proper of the subject was the resolution was not

This question of gift-taking would be just as legit! mate a subject to consider here to-day as the subject we have now under consideration. We could consider just as well a resolution expressing an opinion with reference to officers of the United States receiving the United States. Why not

we have now under consideration. We could consider just as well a resolution expressing an opinion with reference to officers of the United States receiving grits from effizens of the United States. Why not consider a subject like this? Let the popular heart understand it, and let it respond? It is time we turned our attention to things like this. I merely alunds to it for the purpose of making a general application to anybody who is guilty of like conduct.

Mr. Johnson next spoze of the action of the President in Louisians afture, and said: We find that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government. Has the President of the United States such power? I do not understand him to be the United States. Does that provision authorize the Executive, upon his own volition, to go and take charge in person or by his agent, some man selected from the army, of the Government of a State? No. sir; there is no such thing in the Constitution, and the interfering in the State of Louisians in the taking of that Government is a palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States. If this course is to be practiced, and the Federal Government is gold to be a partner to disappointed candidates to the office of Government of a State, I see we have inaugurated a state of things which will result in the overshrow of the Constitution which binds the nation together, and is the foundation of the Government. Why, the time has been in this country,—and since my recollection, too—that if an act like this, if a usurpation like this had been attempted it would have produced a shock throughout the nation. The nation would nave been ready to huri from power the perpetuator of such an act. But now we see things affectively. We have gone outside the Constitution wind have been ready to huri from power the perpetuator of such an act. But now we see thing affectively. We have gone outside the Constitution in a way that will bring this Government to an end or change its character so that its p

people had begun to consider and weigh weit these things.

Mr. Johnson described the organization of the Louisians Legislature, and continued:

I cannot regard the action of the military or of the President as in accordance with the Constitution. I cannot record my vote for this resolution. I will not vote against the resolution because it is a Ropublican measure, but I will vote against it on principle. This resolution calls on the Senate to express an opinion favoring practices which I think are unauthorized and unwaranted; but if we record one vote sanctioning Presidential interference, what are we to do in other cases? Why single out this particular act, and, in principle, sanction it, and not sanction all the high-handed measures which preceded it? The action of the President in Arkanses affairs was denounced by Senator Johnson, who referred to the growth of Federal power as follows: We see how this power travels. An Empire laid off in the South, commanded by a military chief. Then we come along to the Force bill; then we come along to the indorsement by Congress, and, looking over these things, we inquire, What lies behind all this? Don't we see that change of opinion, that change of position, must be nonething to explain his inconsistency. There must be something to explain his inconsistency. There must be something that underlies all this. The Force bill, with authority to take away State Government; an arbitrary military Empire laid off in the South, and piaced under the control of a Dictator, must mean something. We can only look at it in the light of events that will transpire, in the approaching Presidential election, when we have the conqueror and asurper installed in the Government, and he has gone on extending his military power until he has accomplished his purpose. The time may come whom so one extending his military power until he has accomplished his purpose. The time may come whom so one extending his military power until he has accomplished his purpose. The time may come whom so one extendi Mr. Johnson described the organization of the Lou-

presence of this Senste, warn the people against the approaching danger. I tell ray countrymen, Mr. President, that the Empire is shead, and that instead of having a free and republican government now, we have a kind of government that is called a stratecracy. There is a military government where the country is ruited by a military chieftain, and where the army is the power. That is the Government you have got now. The army is the power. We have not got a stratecracy. We have not got a republican form of government. That is all the Government you have got. How far off is the Empire? How far off is military despotism? I warn the people of my native country against the dangers which are coming. Don't let us talk about party, but let the people, who compose the Government and agrees which are coming. Don't let us talk about party, but let the people, who compose the Government and against corruption, against profligacy, against usurpation of the Administration. The Administration is trying to overthrow the Government. Let every effort be made to sustain the Government and aject from power the corrupt and usurping ruler. Instead of the resolution now before the Senate, I would go to the Fresident with the language. If I was permitted to prepare the resolution, that Cato used to the Ambassador of Cassir, when the Ambassador approached him and asked him to capitulate, saying that his name would be second to none but that of Cesar. I would say to this Emperor.—I would say to this dictator what Cato said to the Ambassador; "Go and tell this Emperor to disband his legions and restore the liberties of the people." This I would say to him, even as humble as I am; I would say to this dictator what Cato said to the Ambassador; "Go and revent and contrive to gain his pardon from the people for his violations of the Constitution, and close the gulf between the people, and bring pasce and prosperity to the country. This, even as humble as I am, for the sake of peace, for the sake of concord, for the restoration and prosperity

the resolution to remain to morrow until the vote should be resched.

Mr. Thurman then modified his motion so as to have executive session.

After a few minutes the doors were reopened.

After a few minutes the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

KOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The following confirmations were made by the Senate to-day: John Parker, United States Marshal for the Western District of Michigan.

Postmasters—J. T. Barlow, Effingham, Ili.; J. W. Clinton, Polo, Ill.; O. P. Suyder, Pine Bluff, Ark.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Court to-day, in a case appealed from the Su-preme Court of this District, decided that a claim for services as a lobbyist cannot be collected. The agreement was that complainan should receive 25 per cent of the amount claimed, which should be recovered in the event of the passage of a certain bill. The bill was passed. The Court decided that such a contract created no lien upon a fund; that it is void under the act of Congress, as the transfer of an interest within the meaning of the statute that it is contrary to public policy, since the em-ployment depended upon personal influence with Congress.

possible displaces competent geologist to examine the Black Hills country, and ascertain accurately its mineral wealth.

[The the Associated Press.]

The EDSSIAN MISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—The statement that Minister Boker intends to give up the Russian Mission and return home shortly proves to be, upon investigation, like the story about Gen. Schenck,—unfounded. Minister Boker telegraphs here officially, from Constantinople, that he is awaiting the arrival of two treaties ratified by the Senate some weeks ago and forwarded by the State Department early last month, one relating to the naturalization, and that, as soon as they come to hand and the formality of presenting them to the Tuckish Government could be gone through with he would proceed to St. Petersburg and assume the duties of Minister there. This like wise disposes of the story that ex-Senator Chandler is to be appointed to the Russian mission. There does not appear to have been the slightest foundation for either story.

The Attorney-General has decided that the Secretary of the Treasury cannot accept the resignations of the Commissioners of the Freedman's Bank, tendered a few days ago, with the condition that the acceptance showed a release of their bonds, nor can the Commissioners demand a divesture of their trust until the affaire of the bank are floally administered, or Congress, by new legislation, comes to their relief. To reduce the Commissioners would be to relieve from responsibility only the executive officers, to whom the depositors may look for a final administration, the law under which they accepted the office making no provision for their successors.

POLITICAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Is., March 22.—J. W. Chapman, the newly-appointed Marshal of the State, has chosen George C. Heberling, of Jackson County, late Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, as his Deputy. Heberling was a prominent candidate for the post of Mar a prominent candidate for the post of Marshal, but the Harlan influence routed him, and, through Allison, who made a personal fight on the matter, he secured this last sop. The majority of our citizens were strongly in favor of our present Deputy Marshal, J. G. Shattuck, and recommended him for the post, but without avail. Both Chapman and Helurling are now in the city.

JANESVILLE, WIS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune Janusville, Wis., March 23.—The Republican City Convention met at the Common Council rooms this afternoon, a full delegation being present. J. R. Bennett was chosen Chairman, and H. A. Smith, Secretary. The following is the ticket, which is a very strong one: Mayor, Henry Palmer; Clerk, C. E. Bowles; Treasurer, Martin Dunn; Justice of the Peace, S. A. Hudson; Sealer, Herman Knoff; Alderman—First Ward, W. B. Britton; Second Ward, A. C. Bates; Third Ward, J. M. Bostwick; Fourth Ward, W. T. Vankirk; Frith Ward, J. R. Carle. JANESVILLE, Wis., March 22.—The Republic

peace and harmony in the country, so it

Resofted, That A or B is hereby declared President.

I don't care whether you call him Monarch, or King, or President, for the next Presidential term or the next wight years. What would you do then? Where is the power to prevent it? Where is the army? Where is the navy? I want could you do? The imposency and weakness of an unarmed people when urought in contact with the armed we all know, we would be poweriese, and I have to-day, in

THE BLACK HILLS.

Exposure of Contradictory Statements and Unreasonable Assertions.

No Reliable Evidence to Show that Gold Has Yet Been Discovered in Paying Quantities.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

LOWELL, Neb., March 19.—Without laying claim to any extraordinary amount of penetration into the motives actuating men, or ability to separate the glamour of romance and specula-tion from the naked truth deduced from the standpoint of reason and common sense, allow me to note a few discrepancies and incon-sistences in the accounts brought from the Black Hills country by those claiming to have seen with their own eyes and mined with their own hands.

Witcher and Gordon, the men who brought the first news to Sioux City, evidently never saw a mine. They report having discovered "gold

and silver lodes from the grass-roots to the bedrock." This is simply AN ABSURDITY, -AN IMPOSSIBILITY. cuously through the alluvial formation in which they are said to have been found; but are welldefined veins of ore, extending into the depths of the earth to a distance beyond that man has ever yet been able to explore. It, therefore, requires no great practical knowledge or scientific attainments to estisfy any one that these gentle-men have used the truth with parsimonious fru-gality. They saw no unfriendly Indians, had provisions to last until June, and game was

plenty; and yet they tramped through the snow hundreds of miles after reinforcements. Can anything be more illogical, inconsistent, and un-Two parties from the same camp are said to have arrived at different times at Caeyenne, and

make different reports,—one claiming that the recent supposed discoveries are emanations of a the other says that not half of the truth has been told. They exhibit specimens of the gold which they panned out of the gravel near the grass-roots; and, for fear this might be doubted, they exhibit as proof the veritable grass-roots intermixed with the precions metal. Any man that has ever seen a pan of dirt washed or panned, as is done in prospecting for gold, will at once recognize THE UTTER IMPOSSIBILITY

of such a statement ocing true. In panning out, the lighest material is washed out first, and afterwards the heavier gravel; the gold, if there is any, being the heaviest remains in the pan. Other statements and explanations credited to these surposed miners are quite as senseless, incongruous, tureasonable, and impossible. These persons, if their savings have been correctly reported, are practicing upon the credulity of the people. They evidently have had no experience in mining, or they would have told of of the people. They evidently have had no experience in mining, or they would have told of conditions that might have been true, and transactions that might have occurred. The various outfitting points are naturally and selfishly inclined to put the most favorable construction possible upon the reports; and yet the Sioux City Journal, having a greater regard for the truth and the public good than the temporary gains to be derived from the excitement, declares that, although the future may develop valuable auriferous and argentiferous deposits in that

auriferous and argentiferous deposits in that region of county,

AS PET NO SATISFACTORY PROOF
of the same has been made, and, furthermore, that the persons mainly instrumental in agreading these fabulo impossible accounts are men whose auteodality inspire no confidence, but rather create hard in a porcelansion.

How different the of the later-Ocean. With the true instead of the sensationalist, judgment, reason, of common sense are accounted as naught, and its entire influence is devoted to furtuer the scheme of a set of most unscrupulous persons, who hope to profit by the disappointments and losses of their fellow-men.

In any reasonable view of the case, there is ab-In any reasonable view of the case, there is ab-

sessions, if not their lives.

I venture, here and now, to assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that no practical miner ever circulated the reports which are exciting a restless and nureasoning public; that these reports, as published in the Inter-Ocean and other papers, are inconsistent, unreasonciting a residess and unreasoning public; that the slaim. Smithland was leveled to the ground, these reports, as published in the Inter-Ocean and other papers, are inconsistent, unreasonable, and impossible; that, if it were known beyond adout that the deposits of gold claimed wide, horses, and eatile were scattered for miles. The track of the tornado was 300 yards wide, and extended for 15 miles. able, and impossible; that, if it were known beyond a doubt that the deposits of gold claimed
were lat the places and in the quantities describeed, the severity of the weather during the winter
would have prevented the operations described.
Every miner knows that, in shallow placerdiggings, where the pay is distributed from
the surface to the bed-rock, mining
operations cease altogether during the winter
months, in cold latitudes. With the thermometer
at 20 degrees below vero, as it is represented to

months, in cold latitudes. With the thermometer at 20 degrees below yee, as it is represented to have been, and as it in all probability was, how could one mine waist deep in water—oven if this were possible under any circumstances?

It these digrings were what they are represented, and the fortunate discoverers miners, they would have spent the winter in running drain-ditches, and making sluice-boxes, and getting things in shape to commence work when surring onesed.

The whole thing, as reported, is And whole thing, as reported, is and will not bear the test of reason, experience, and common sense. This excitement may lead to valuable discoveries; but, when made and reported, it will not be in the language of Gordon, Witcher & Co.

I. D. Evans.

CRIME IN IOWA CITY.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
Iowa City, Ia., March 22.—Crime has been on the rampage in this city for two or three days, somewhat out of the order of our generall quiet city. An affray occurred at a saloo terday, which will quite likely prove fatal. On Saturday Felix Hughes, of Oxford, this county, came into the city, where he met George Welch, came into the city, where he met George Welch, of the same place. They went to a saloon, where they met half a dozen tough cases. It was known that Welch had about one thousand dollars with him. A fellow named Harvey treated to the drinks. Then it was proposed to take the cigars with Welch. Hughes objected to this because he thought it was done to get Welch to expose his money with a view to robbery. Whereupon John Ringland, Jr., opened a quarrel with Hughes, resulting, however, in no violence. Hughes and Welch remained in the city over night, and vesterday afternoon they, with Henry Lone, went to John Smith's saloon, in the outer part of the city. There they met Charles Haggerty, John Ringland, Jr., one Carlin, and others, when the quarrel of the day before was renewed by Ringland striking Hughes with a slung-shot. Hughes then citinched with Ringland, when the latter stabled him fearfully. Haggerty also is charged with stabbing him in the back. Hughes received some seven terrible gashes. He was thrown in the street, where the police soon found him and conveyed him to Mercy Hospital. Hughes made a sworn statement substantially as above while yet alive. Ringland, Haggerty, and Carlin were immediately arrested, and are now in jail.

This afternoon George Welch was arrested, charged with forgery and obtaining money under false pretenses. The savings bank of this city was the victim. He is held under bail.

The new city Administration of Mayor Ricord receives praise for the stern manner in which he deals with law-breakers. of the same place. They went to a saloon, where

JUDICIAL MALFEASANCE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 22.—The Committee on Police of the Council of this city in a sport to the Council to-night accuse James E. LeBride, Police Justice, elected one year ago for the term of four years, of extreme and criminal misconduct in his official duties, and also accuse him of collecting moneys to the amount of over \$200, which should have been paid the city, and of willfully withholding them. The Committee's report was followed by a resolution instructing the Mayor, City-Attorney, and Committee on Police to move as speedily as possible for his removal from office, which was unanimously adopted. The report and resolution greate something of a sensation

bly neither paid for nor returned the volumes of statutes placed in their hands for use during the session. The books were worth \$18 per set. The Senators who failed to make returns are: Johnson, of Floyd; Ehodes, Dykeman, LaRue, and Peedy, and the todowing Representatives: Ames, Anderson, Barney, Bearss, Bence, Brown, of Jasper; Brown, of Rush; Burson, Cantler, Charters, Crane, Darnall, Emerson, Rvans, Favorite, Goesman, Harris of Madison, Hayes, Heighway, Heller, Henderson, Hopkins, Johnson of Carroll, Johnson of Dearborn, Kennedy of Marion, Megnity, McCord, Nash, Pate, Spafflin, Ratliff, Redick, Romine, Shaffer, Shortridge, Shugart, Taylor of Tipton, Thompson of Marion, Waltz, Washburn, Willett, Williams of Brown, and Woody. The Secretary of State has the receipts of the Senators for the work, but through an oversight none were taken from the Representatives. The Secretary will probably bring an action to recover them.

MADRID, March 22.—Only eight of the Carlist chieftains followed Gen. Cabrers in going over

chieftants followed Gen. Castelar in going of the King Alphonso.

Castelar has resigned his Professorship in the University, in consequence of the Government re-establishing in the schools and colleges the text-books prescribed during Isabella's reign, and otherwise changing the manner of public instruction.

Instruction.

CABRERA EXPLAINS.

Paris, March 22.—Gen. Cabrera has issued another manifesto, explaining his recent declaration in favor of Alfonso. He says he wishes for peace. Don Carlos has learned nothing, and refuses to follow his advice, which is to gain the esteem of his country by peaceful means. Cabrera says he was not against war while the country was plunged in anarchy, but now that a Prince has been crowned who boasts that the designation "Most Catholic" is his proudest title, Spaniards will incur a grave responsibility if they continue to promote internal discord.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 22 .- Exeter Hall was filled his afternoon, on the occasion of the Moody and Sankey meeting. The Victoria Theatre is secured for Wednesday and Thursday afternoons of this week.

Moody and Sankey held a conference with the

London, March 22.—Count de Jarnac, French Ambassador, died-te-night. H. I. Bateman, the well-known theatrical manager, died to-day.

AUSTRIA.

VENICE, March 22.—The statue of Manin, the atriot hero of Venice, was unveiled to-day with splendid ceremonies, and great enthusiasm on the part of the public. The day was observed as a holiday, the city richly decorated, and to-night there is a general illumination.

CASUALTIES.

THE GEORGIA TORNADO. ADOUSTA, Ga., March 22 .- The Rev. J. Willrgton, who was presiding at the Elam Church, near Camak, when the tornado struck it, reports Mrs. Lewis Jones killed, five seriously injured, and fifteen others slightly wounded. Fifteen houses were destroyed near Milledgeville, houses were destroyed near Milledgeville, and some casualties reported. At Sparta, Mrs. S. D. Massey and Miss Berry were killed by falling timber. The Coroner of Columbia County, who a rived here to-day, reports the destruction of life and property as fearful. The territory in the line of the tornado is a desolate waste. In addition to the loss of property already reported at Appling, he reports the Methodist and Baptists churches and academy temolished. Reports of disasters are coming in from Hepzebiah, in Richmond County, where the storm raged with terrific fury, destroying houses and fences, and tearing up trees. There is great distress in the devastated districts, and urgent need for assistance. Contributions sent to the Mayor of Augusta will be distributed to the afflicted.

New ORLEANS, March 22 .- The Times reports a destructive tornado in Onachita Valley on Friloss of life and destruction of property was very

PLAYING WITH MATCHES. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 22.—Mary McGlain a girl aged 10 years, living in the eastern part of the city, while playing with some matches this morning accidentally fired her clothing, and, in her fright, rushed down-stairs, thereby fanning the flames until they were beyond control. She was terribly brined, and died this afternoon in great suffering.

CHILD FATALLY BURNED Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 22.—Mrs. Wheeler left her house on Ransom street this morning to go to a neighbor's for a bar of coap. While absent the clothes of her little girl caught fire from the stove, and the child was fatally burned. The

ATTEMPTED TO BOARD A MOVING TRAIN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CAIRO, Ill., March 22.—Charles Bolton tempted to get on a moving locomotive on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, in this city, late this afternoon, and had his left foot and ankle so badly mashed that it was necessary to amputate

LEGAL DECISION. St. Louis, March 22.—A long-pending suit, involving the validity of the sale of 1,518 shares of stock in the Keckuk Northern Line of stock in the Reokuk Northern Line Packet Company to W. F. Davidson, was decided by Judge Krum in the Circuit Court to-day in Davidson's favor. The motion of Davidson to dissolve the injunction granted some time ago to restrain him from voting, seli-ing, or in any way disposing of this stock, was granted.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, March 22.—Arrived, steamship City of Chester, from Liverpool. London, March 22.—Steamships State of In lians and Baltic, from New York, have arrived MOVILLE, March 22.—Steamer Sarmatian, from Portland, has arrived.

THE SUSQUEHANNA FLOOD. PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 22 .- The ice-gorge has formed in the Delaware at Shoemaker's, 6 miles above the water-gap, and extends back 18 miles to Dingman's. The ice is piled from 10 to 15 feet high all the way, and much alarm is felt along the valley at the probable consequences.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies. The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Touic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy ours is effected.

To these three modicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Phila-iciphia, ower his unrivalled success in the treatment of vulmonary diseases.

throw it off, the patient has rest, and the image begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schench's Mandrake Pills and Schench's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schench's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schench's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digastion b toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that its food and the Pulmanic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or he inter, can do so at his principal edites, corner of Six'h and Archesta. Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicions are said by all druggiess throug hous the country.

"It Pays to Trade on the West Side." CARSON,

MADISON & PEORIA-STS..

PIRIE & CO.,

DRESS GOODS.

Invite particular attention to Great Bargains in Black Cashmeres, the cheapest goods ever offered here, among which are the following two qualities :

40-inch Black All-Wool French Cashmeres at 75c, well worth \$1. 48-inch Fine Black French Cashmeres \$1.25, regular \$1.75 quality.

ALSO, One case Black Alpacas at 35c yard, a special bargain.

Black Alpacas from 25c upwards, excellent value. Three cases Tycoon Reps, best qual-

ity, 14c. Bargains in Dress Goods, Spring shades, on our Cheap Tables, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, at 20, 25, and 30c. Five cases Dark Prints, best quality (not seconds), at 6 1-4c per yard. Novelties in French and English Prints and Cambrics, spring styles.

> FINE CLOTHING. BINE

ECONOMY AND ELEGANCE

Look at Our Prices!

OVER 2,000 SPRING OVERCOATS

own manufacture, and are warranted equal to the best CUSTOM-MADE goods. WILDE,

State and Madison-sts. PIANOS.

STEINWAY

SOUTH LYNNE.

MOUNTAIN SUGAR-CORN. INJUNCTION DISSOLVED

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION. The firm of Palmer, Pierce & Co., is hereby dissolve by mutual consont. WM. T. PALMER, WM. L. PIERCE, J. W. LADD. COPARTNERSHIP.



OLD PAPERS

FOR SALE

At 75 cents per 100,

In the Counting-Room of this

GEORGE WILLIAM OURTS has ex-the would not accept that \$1,000, a er of newspapers can publish the tter that must have accumulated on while giving up pages to unkind re-in subject. of Wales is going to India next trial of Lady Mondauer has

WASHINGTON.

His Speech a Most Intemperate and

Two Hours of Billingsgate in Denun-

Winds and Hugs "My Policy." The Third-Term Ghost the Object of

for the Constitution.

A. JOHNSON'S TRADE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON. D. C., March 22.—Seven years ago to-day proceedings for the impeaclment of the United States. Andrew Johnson were pending in the United States Senate. To-day Andrew Johnson reearsed in the United States Senate the speeches for which seven years ago he was arraigned. Long before the hour of assembling the Capitol the greatest occasions. Curious spectators and the faithful adherents of the old regime were eager to listen to the man who, from village Alderman, became the greatest criminal of the age. Eligible positions always reserved for privileged persons were filled to their utmost. The diplomatic gallery was occupied by persons who knew little

CURIOUS HISTORICAL RECOLLECTIONS.

Senator Bogy of Missouri, Andy Johnson's Indian Commissioner, a member of the firm of Bogy, Bro. & Son, followed in a speech denouncing the President as a tyrant, which contained the logic of Wilkes Booth.

Withers, the new Senator from Virginis, spoke next. The chief feature of his speech was the instruduction of a new word into the English language. "Endoreation." He denounced the endorsation of the President proposed by the resolution, and convinced the Senate that the new who were Senators from Virginis in the old days must have come of different stock.

other proton.]

OTHER SPRECHES,
At the conclusion of Johnson's speech, Mr.
Bogy took the floor and spoke in opposition to
the resolution. He could not perceive or imagine any other motive for the resolution except
to further strengthen the power of the Executive, already so vasi as to threaten the free exercise of the concurrent powers of the Government, and which required only a subservient
Congress to render it absolute and imperial.
Meerss. Withers and Randolph opposed the
resolution. Mr. Whyte offered as a substitute for the resourion proposed by Mr. Anthony on Saturday the

Intion proposed by Mr. Anthony on Saturday the following:

Respiced, That the action of the President in the use of the army of the United States to enforce the unwarritable, est-arte, and private orders of Judge Durell, issued on the 5th of December, 1872, directing the Marsh i to selize the building occupied as a State-House for the assembling of the Legislature of Louisiana, installing and upholding as the Executive and Government of that State William Pitt Kellogg, who was not elected to that office by the people; in forcibly reinstuting the said Kellogg in said office of Governor after he had surroundered possession of the same; in permitting, without consure or recurke, United States soldiers to invade the hall of the House of Representatives of Louisiana, and to eject therefrom persons claiming to be members thereof, and thus desiroying the organization of that body; is contrary to the spirit of Republican institutions, and cannot be approved by the Senate of the United States.

Mir. Thurman moved to adjourn.

Mr. Anthony said be understood there were but few more Scantors on the other side who desired to opeak, and had did not know that any Senator on his side of the Chamber desired to opeak, and he did not know that any Senator on his side of the Chamber desired to epeak, and he did not know that any Senator on his side of the Chamber desired to eached at a reasonable hour to-morrow, and therefore, would not oppose adjournment now. He gave notice, however, that he would call ou the friends of the resolution to remain to-morrow until the vote should be reached.

BAD FOR THE LOBBYISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

The Supreme Court to-day also made an important decision relative to the old income tax question. It was held that dividends and profits earned in the last half of the year of 1370 are subject to the income tax of 25 per cent.

THE BLACK HILLS.

The Interior Department will, as soon as possible, dispatch a competent geologist to examine the Black Hills country, and ascertain accurately its mineral wealth. THE OLD INCOME TAX.

THE IOWA MARSHALSHIP.

LEGISLATIVE KLEPTOMANIA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 22.—Porty-

SPAIN.

ministers of all denominations, to consider the question of continuing the revival movement which they have opened with such extraordinary success. It was arranged that Moody should by telegraph invite to England some of the most popular preachers in America.

At Retail.

COMBINED.

\$8, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$23, \$25. This is the finest line of SPRING OVERCOATS ever offered to the Retail Trade of this city. All our

BLUETT&CO

WE BEG TO INVITE THE ATTENTION Of the musical public to our present superb assertment of all grades of Pianos, including many new and elegant

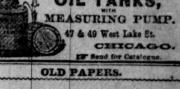
of the Steinway. LYON & HEALY.
General Agents for the Northwest
State and Monroe GENERAL NOTICES.

To the Purchasers of Lots in this Subdivision under contracts from A. Vail & Sun, the owners and proprieters in possession:

CAUTION.—All such persons are exutioned against puring any mose on same contracts to any other than the clear of all incumbrations of the late Authority of the same and the decision of all incumbrations of the late Authority of

As to all persons solling McMurray's Corn. People terest protected. No 2 cents per can floyalty to Maine Ring Combination. Mountain Sugar-Corn depot here, \$2 per dozon, in Lots of twenty-five Cases s LOUIS MMURRAY, Frederick City, Md. WILLIAM TODD, Agent, 30 South Water-et., city.

The business will be continued at Nos. 237 and 229 South Despisiness., by the undersigned, under the name of Choop & Pieros. GENGRE H. TOBLEY. Chicago, March 20, 1875. WM. L. PIERGE. WILSON & EVENDEN'S



There has seldom been up much complaint of colpotions as is heard at the present time, and, as an
inevitable result, those who flud themselves timepointed of the remittances they expected from the
cauntry are compelled to borrow.

Rates of discount at the banks are 8@10 per cent.
On the street the supply of loanable funds is still in
trees of the demand. Bates are 7@16 per cent.

excess of the demand. Bates are 7@18 per cent. New York exchange was dull at 250 to 300 premium between banks for \$1,000. The clearings were \$3,400,-

NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED. The United States Comptroller of the Currency fur-nishes the following statement of National Banks or-

100, 2,232—First National Bank of Attleboro, Mass. authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. Filliam Blackiator, President; Shepard W. Carpeng, Cashier, Authorized to commence business arch 10, 1875.

 Blarch 10, 1875.
 2,233—Merchants' National Bank of Whitehall, N. Y.
 Anthorized capital, \$185,000; paid in capital, \$120,000.
 L. J. N. Stark, Precident; J. M. Guy, Cashier, Authorized to commence business March 12, 1875.
 2,234—Citizens' National Bank of Munce, Ind. Anthorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$85,400.
 George W. Sphizer, Precident; John Marth, Cashier.
 Authorized to commance business March 15, 1875.
 TME LOUISIANA FUNDING. THE LOUISIANA FUNDING. The partial repudiation of the debt of Louisians, thick was proposed by Gov. Kellogg and adopted by

the Legislature, is not enthusiastically responded to by the bondholders. The New Oriesna Euleus of the Is anys:

The fending bonds don't seem to float as easily as it was hoped by some that they would. There seems to be a hitch somewhere. From the most reliable accounts we bearn that there has been funded at 60 cents about \$3,00,000 of sunf of various kinds, including warrants, Warmoth bonds, and old State bonds included in this Free School Fund. The latter bonds were not considered a good delivery in the Stock Exclasses of New York, as per report of the Chairman of the New York Stock Exclasses. These Free School bonds are the only bonds that have been funded.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS. The same conditions of business that have compelled the banks of New York, Boston, and Chicago to reduce interest on deposits to 3 per cent are felt elsewhere.

The Pittsburg Commercial says:

The crussic against the payment of interest upon balances is beginning again among the banks, this time in a spirit of sheer self-preservation, for they find it impossible to use the funds of their depositors in such a minner that the investments may be at once safe and moderately remunerative. Nothing definite has yet been decided upon, however, but the matter is being "saiked up." GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| United States 6s of '81 United States 5-20s of '62 | 120% | 120% |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| United States 5-30s of '45. Duited States 5-30s of '45. 5-30s of '45.—January and July, 5-30s of '65.—January and July, 5-30s of '66.—January and July, 19-40s. United States new 3s of '81. United States currency 6s. | 117% 119% 118% 119% 119% 114% 115 | 117% 118 119% 119% |
| Gold was 115%G116%. FOREIGN EXCHANGE. Sterling exchange was 481@485; cab London, 487%; Paris, 513%. Other re- sechange are quoted: | le tra | nsfers, |

BANK STOCKS.

During the alternoon Northwestern declined from 46 to 45%, and temporarily depressed the whole market, but, at the close, stocks were firmer, and

prices, with few exceptions, were winin 1/21/2 of the highest of the day. The greatest activity was in Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Western Union, and

new schedule for the stanners and reorganize the Com-panies on a more conomical basis. The transfer-books are to be removed to some trust company. Transactions to-day aggregated 552,000 shares, of which 107,000 were Pacific Mail, 62,000 Western Union,

which 107,000 were Pacific Mail, 62,000 Western Union, 19,000 Northwestern, 22,000 Lake Shors, 13,000 Onion, and 61,000 Union Pacific.

GOUDENMENT BONDS,

GOUDENMENT BONDS,

GOUDENMENT BONDS,

GOUDENMENT BONDS,

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FORTHER BONDS,

WINGINIAN, 01d ... 23

YUNGINIAN, 01d ... 20

YUNGIN

108

rice National Bank
Firth National Bank
Firth National Bank
Firth National Bank
Forman National Bank
Fire Exchange National Bank
Ty National Bank
Ty National Bank

nion Stock-Yard National.....

Monday morning: 35 cars No. 2 spring, 18 cars No. 5 do, 4 cars rejected do (57 wheat); 19 cars high mixed corn, 42 cars No. 2 do, 25 cars rejected do (56 corn, all hew); 5 cars white cats, 7 cars No. 2 dd, 1 car re-Beigium (francs)... Holland (guiders) Switzerland (france jected do; no rye; 4 cars No. 2 berley, 5 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected do. Total, 164 cars, or 64,000 bu. In-spected out: 3,500 bu wheat, 7,836 bu corn, 3,013 bu CITY AND COUNTY BONDS. ats, 5,940 bu barley, The new rules of the Board of Trade are working Bil.

well, especially that one which simils the tiple of trad-ing within reasonable hours, by making it a finable of-fense to buy or sell gra'n before hair past 9 or after a Chicago City 7 2 ct. bonds... 101% & int. 102% & int. Chicago City 7 2 ct. sewerage. 101% & int. 102% & int. Ohicago City 7 2 ct. waterioan 101% & int. 102% & int. Chicago City 7 2 ct. cartificates 105% & int. 102% & int. Chicago City 6 2 ct. cartificates 105% & int. Chicago City 6 2 ct. cartificates 105% & int. Chicago City 6 2 ct. cartificates 105% & int. Chicago City 6 2 ct. cartificates 105% & int. Chicago City 6 2 ct. cartificates 105% & int. Chicago City 6 2 ct. cartificates 105% & int. 101% & int. 102% & int. The leading produce markels were more active yes-

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city con-

sumption: 1,744 bu wheat, 14,695 bu corn, 1,975 bu cots, 712 bu rye, 4,266 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on

Game, pkgs.... Eggs, pkgs.... Cneese, bxs... Dried fruits, lbs

terday, and several were quite strong, though variable.

The movement of produce is slightly on the increase, but the chief trading was still in options, as it may be expected to be till the opening of navigation.

The dry-goods trade was fairly animated in nearly all departments, and the tone of the market was

again buoyant. Interior merchants are now in numerons attendance, and the amount of orders coming through the mails is also large. Groceries also seemed to feel the effect of the pleasanter weather, the volume of sales showing a respectable increase as compared with the closing days of inst week. Prices were withand molasses were quoted firm. The butter market 150 continues greatly depressed, and in the grades below choice a further decline has taken place. Cheese re-mains steady and firm. No important new features were developed in the bagging, pig-iron, coal, and wood markets. Oils were in moderate request and were firm in price. Whale was advanced 3c, with which excep-tion quotations are the same as at the close of last

Orders for lumber continue to arrive from the country, and although as a rule they are individually small in the aggregate a considerable quantity of lumber is called for. The demand for shingles is not up to that of last year, but is daily improving. Building materials are steady, and comnon brick, with possibly some other articles, are firm. The demand has al-New York, March 22 .- Money loaned as high as 4; some other articles, are firm. The demand has al-ready commenced, and indications point to an active business during the season. Numerous improvements in both the residence and business quarters of the dity are projected, and many contracts are already let and work commenced. Hardware, from, and nails were unchanged in their general features. Trade in either is only fair, but gives signs Sterling dull; 479%@480 for sixty days, and 484 for Gold opened and closed at 118%, with sales during the day at 116%. Borrowing rates ranged from 1 per cent per annum to 1-64 per diem, and flat and 2 per

m both the resistance and business quarters of the did are projected, and many contracts are already let and work commenced. Hardware, iron, and nails were unchanged in their general features. Trade in either is only fair, but gives signs of improving, and many goods, among them common iron and tin plates, are arm. Broomcorn was again in fair request and firm, and wool was steady. Hops and hides were slow and easy. Prairie hay advanced, under a good inquiry and inadequate offerings, and the better grades of timothy were firmly held at higher figures. Seeds were quiet, except clover. Timothy was weak, but other seeds were held at the recent advance, but buyers held off in consequence. The scarcity of potatees continues, and choice varieties are firm. Fouliry was also scarce, and firm under a comparatively good local demand. Eggs were decitining, under the influence of larger receipts and mild weather.

Winter promises to finger in the lap of spring some time yet in the northern lumber districts. A gantieman who has recently returned from Menomines, Mich., states that the snow is 5 to 8 feet deep on the level, north of Oshkosh, and the reilroad company have been obliged to have a path the width of the track cut to the road-bod with showsis, in order to run their cent for carrying. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$150,000. Clearings, \$54,000,001. Imports of specie for the week, \$512,000. Governments firm. Railroads strong. State bonds The day has been an exciting one on the Stock Exchange, with a general advance in prices, quits marked in some cases. The leading speculative shares, such as Union Facilic, Pacific Mail, Western Union, and Lake Shore, were bought with increased confidence and the highest prices of the season were made, while in the case of the Union Pacific tha quostions to-day were the highest ever current for the stock. At times great buoyancy and exchement pro-vailed, especially in Union Pacific and Pacific Mail.

have been obliged to have a path the width of the track cut to the road-bed with shovels, in order to run their trains. The ice on the bays and rivers near Memomi-Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Western Union, and Northwestern common. Union Pacific advanced to 55%, and closed at that figure. Pacific Mail recovered from 41% to 41%. Northwestern closed at 41%. Western Union recovered to 76%. The other changes were less important. The Pacific Mail Directore, at their meeting to-day, appointed a committee consulting of Sidney Dillon, Jay Gould, and George S. Scott to arrange a new achedule for the stammers and recognities the Comnee is very thick and blue, and as far as may be judged by present appearances is likely to continue so long enough to make the inhabitants blue as itself. The logging season is by no means ended. The snow in the woods is not so deep as in exposed localities, and has been worn down so that it is in good eloudition for the hauling of logs. Several parties intend to log for two or three weeks yet, and will probably get out more logs.

| anist myres 197 d | | Week end'g March 13, 1876. | |
|-------------------|-----------|---|--|
| Flour, bris | 8,109,336 | 68,238 618,446 874,480 15,630 5,905 6,816,316 4,600,092 | 77,524 410,291 71 < 000 11,671 6,404 4,658,168 9,281,665 |

The following instruments were filed for record

FINANCIAL.

The banks generally experienced an active demand for loans. There are some institutions that complain at the banks have as many applications as they care to respond to at this time. This is perticularly the case with those that have a miscellaneous business, though it is also true of the "mercantile institutions."

There has seldom been up much complain of colections as they care to respond to at this time. This is perticularly the case with those that have a miscellaneous business, though it is also true of the "mercantile institutions."

There has seldom been up much complaint of colections as is heard at the present time, and, as an inevitable result, those who flud themselves things as the shove, dated March 1.

Same as the above, dated March 1.

Same as the above, dated March 1.

Same as the shove, dated March 1.

Same as the shove of the true of the "mercantile institutions," there has seldom been up much complaint of colections as is heard at the present time, and, as an inevitable result, those who flud themselves things are 1.

Same as the shove, dated March 1.

Same as the shove, dated March 2.

Segment are, 200 ft or Overk 2, w 1, 7321154.

Metallians 3, a coor of May 3, n 1, 32110 ft with buildings, dated March 1.

Same as the shove, dated March 2.

Segment are, 200 ft or Overk 2, w 1, 7321154.

Metallians 3, a coor of Thompson ft, o 6, 48x 1.

Same as the shove, dated March 2.

Segment are, 200 ft or Overk 2, w 1, 7321154.

Metallians 3, a coor of Thompson ft, o 6, 48x 1.

Same as the shove, dated March 2.

Segment are, 200 ft or Overk 2, w 1, 7321154.

Metallians 3, 200 ft or Overk 2, w 1, 7321154.

Metallians 4, 200 ft or Overk 2, w 1, 7321154.

Metallians 3, 200 ft or Overk 2, w 1, 7321154.

Same as the shove, dated March 2.

Segment are, 200 ft or Overk 2, w 1, 7321154.

Metallians 3, 200 ft or Overk 2, w 1, 7321154.

Metallians 4, 200 ft or Ove

COMMERCIAL.

RECEIPTS. SEIPMENTS.

1875. | 1874. | 1875. | 1874.

7,200

ft, dated March II.

Wabash av. 49% ft n of Fourteenth st, w f, 28%170 6-10 ft, dated Jun. II.

Peck court, 195% ft w of Wabash av. s f. 29x40 ft, dated March 15.

Holt st, n w cor of Blanche st, elf., 50x124% ft, dated March 20.

Western av, n e cor of Fig. Holt st, n w cor of Blanche st, eff. Sox128/5 ft, dated March 20.

Western av, n e cor of Hinman st, w f. 25x128/5 ft, dated March 19.

Genesee av, s w cor of West Fifteenth st, e f., 100½x350 ft, with other property, same subdivision, dated Sept. 17, 1874.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHER RADIUS OF FROM THE COURT-ROUSE.

Stone av, 125/5 ft w of Morgan st, s f. 72x125 3.10 ft, dated July 11, 1874.

Lots 32 to 34, Block 33, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated May 29, 1874.

Lots 16 and 16, Block 5 "Bonedaio," dated May 25, 1874.

Lot 3, Block 5, of north 74 rods of N E 1/2 Sec. 4, 33, 14, dated April 1, 1872. 1,000

steady at \$20.075/1920.10 cash; \$00.10620.125 for April; \$20.356/20.375 for May; and \$20.656/20.675 for April; \$20.356/20.375 for May; and \$20.656/20.675 for Junis.

Clear pork was held at \$21.50, and family mess at \$12.90. Sales were made of 15 bris prime mess at \$18.90. That would make extra prime about \$14.35 ali.50 per brl, but quotations are apt to be wide in the absence of transactions. We note that 60 bris hocks sold at \$7.00. Land—Was 71/6/10 per 100 the higher, under a good speculative domand. Liverpool was unchanged, but New York was quoted stronger, and the market sympathized with pork. Sales were reported of 125 teams at \$13.95; 200 but seller May at \$14.002 and \$13.85; 200 but seller May at \$14.002 and \$13.85; 200 but seller May at \$14.002 and \$1.85; and \$,600 teas seller May at \$14.002 at \$1.85; and \$,600 teas seller May at \$14.002 at \$1.85; and \$,600 teas seller May at \$14.002 at \$1.85; and \$1.000 teas seller May at \$14.000 at \$1.85; and \$1.000 teas seller May; and \$1.504.123.614.23. Total; \$18,500 teas. The market closed at \$13.85% at \$1.85 and \$1.000 teas seller May; and \$1.000 for May; and \$1.25 per 18 higher, being wanted both for present and future delivery in large quantities, with rather free offerings. Sales were reported to \$700,000 flas shoulders at \$1.96 per 18 higher, being wanted both for present and future delivery in large quantities, with rather free offerings. Sales were reported to \$700,000 flas shoulders at \$1.000 flas shoulders at \$1.000 flas shoulders, cash, 11 seller May, and \$10.000 flas short ribs at \$1.900 flas short ribs, \$1.900 flas short ribs, \$1.900 flas short ribs, \$1.900 flas short r 1,000

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding date one year

| Carela meata, he. | 179,000 | 89,600 | 1,486,443 | 1,818,332 |
| Beef, bris | 130 | 12 | 3,170 | 293 |
| Lard, he. | 130 | 12 | 3,170 | 293 |
| Lard, he. | 12,330 | 21,520 |
| Butter, he. | 39,112 | 49,426 | 29,349 | 23,185 |
| Dressed hogs, No. | 2-6 | 194 | 792 |
| Live hogs, No. | 8,269 | 4,275 | (9,5) | 6,30 |
| Cattle, No. | 1,303 | 828 | 1,518 | 1,652 |
| Bheep, No. | 4,45 | 747 | 7,34 | 1,416 |
| Hides, he. | 62,300 | 149,473 | 295,43 | 83,185 |
| Highwines, bris. | 257 | 285 | 657 | 703 |
| Wool, he. | 767 | 4,850 | 103,659 | 1,250 |
| Lumeer, No. | 664,500 | 1,500,004 | 65,000 | 1,818,500 |
| Shingles, No. | 245,600 | 1,500,004 | 65,000 | 1,83,000 |
| Lath, No. | 250 | 99 | 1,388 | 1,317 |
| Also the following, withous comparisons:

Cons. Max.—Was quotest at \$3.4003.4.0 per bri for good, and \$3.4003.4.0 for course. Minositus—disa was 10 tons, at \$22.50 free on Staurday, brought incre was 20 tons, at \$22.50 free on Staurday, brought incre was a far specularly sunctionable of the course of the cour

ing at 73%c. Cash No. 2, or select the month, sold at 71%c 73%c. Cash saics were reported of 123,300 bu No. 2 at 65%g@7%c; 13,600 bu rejected at 34%g@35c; and 1,600 bu ears by sample at 67,663%c. Total, 143,400 bu.

OATS—Were solve, advancing 16%g%c. The market was somewhat excited early, and advanced sharply, in sympathy with corn. The rise called out an active demand from the shorts, generally for the more deferred options, though many were obvering their contracts for this mouth. The market closed rather quiet and 16%g%c lower than the highest form in smooth. The market closed rather quiet and 16%g%c lower than the highest figures touched during the session. New York was quoted firm, and the receipts were moderate. Seller April opened at 54%g, advanced to 54%g, and closed at 54%g, and closed

BARLEY—The market was quiet and easy at Satur-

GENERAL MARKETS.
ALCOHOL-Was steady at \$2.2062.22.
BROOM-CORN-Was fairly active and firm: Good to extra hurl, 12%@lde; brush that will work itself into a choice huri broom, 11@12c; fair to good do, 10@10%c; interior brush :@2%c; crocked, 5%@1%c. BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand continues

by present appearances is likely to continue so long smough to make the inhalitants blue as itself. The longing season is by no means ended. The snow in the bound is not so deep as in exposed localities, and has been worm down so that it is in good condition for the hauling of logs. Several parties intend to log for the hauling of logs. Several parties intend to log for the cortices weeks yet, and will probably got outmore logs than they first intended to, for by so doing they will be able to reduce the average cost of logs, as the expense of the work is less now than early in the winter willed in the control of the work is less now than early in the winter willed in the control of the work is less now than early in the winter willed in the control of the work is less now than early in the winter willed in the control of the work is less now than early in the winter willed and the control of the work is less now than early in the winter will be "and in the control of the work is less now than early in the winter will be "and in the control of the work is less now than early in the winter will be "and in the control of the work is less now than early in the winter will be "and in the control of the work is less now than early in the winter will be "and in the control of the work is less now than early in the winter will be "and in the control of the work in less now that the less now that is a the control of the work in less now the will be "and in the control of the work in less now the will be "and in the control of the work in less now the will be "and in the control of the work in less now the will be "and in the control of the work in less now the will be "and in the control of the work in less now the will be "and in the will be "and in the control of the work in less now the will be "and in the control of the work in the control of the work in less now the will be "and in the control of the work in less now the will be "and in the control of the work in the control of the work in the control of the work i

again became firmer as the quantity of product offered was gradually reduced.

Mins Ponne-Was very active, and file per bri higher in the whole range, salvancing 20,540c, and failing the Whole range of the Whole range, salvancing 20,540c, and failing the Whole range of the Whole range, salvancing 20,540c, and failing the Whole of the outside buying orders had been filled. Now York was from the Salvancing 20,500 bris seller May 12,000 bris s

YEAL—Was quoted at 7@0c, when in good condition. Coarse and thin calves were dull at (@5c. WOOL—The features of the market were essentially the same as on previous days of the month. Western manufacturers are ordering small lots, and the receipts being mange, stocks are gradually diminishing: Good to prime tub-wished, 1666 3c; poor to good the washed, 46c 2c; the and medium washed fleet. 46c 3c; coarse washed fleets, 46c 3c; coarse washed, 83c@3c; fine unwashed, 27c@33c; pulled wool, 42c@47c.

LIVE STOCK.

CATILE-Received since Saturday, 2,300 head. rade opened active jesterday, and did not lag until ne yards were cleared of all droves coming up to the equirements of the Eastern market; nor was the supply of the poorer grades materially larger than was found necessary to fill the orders of the local trade and of feeders. Consequently, holders experienced little difficulty in maintaining the advanced prices of last week. Stock steers were in better demand than usual for the opening day of the week, and the best droves were taken at higher prices than have recently prevailed, 24,00 94.75 being readily obtainable for thrifty young steers averaging from 950 to 1,050 hs, while common to medium grades of a lighter average were wanted at \$4,500 4.25. The market closed steady.

Extra Beeves Graded steers, weighing 1,400 to 1,550 fbs..... to 1,550 fbs... \$5,50@7.00
Choive Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year old steers, weighing 1,500 to 1,450 fbs... 6.00@6.95
Cood Beeves—Well-fittened, finely formed steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,300 fbs... 5.50@5.73
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 fbs... \$5,00@6.40
Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to choice cows. for city slaughter. . \$8,50@7.00

into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £1!,
COO. Consols for money, \$3@93\(\delta\); account, \$3@93\(\delta\); account, \$3@93\(\delta\); inew 5e, 103\(\delta\); 10-40s, 103; new 5e, 103\(\delta\); New York Central, 92; Erie, 246244; preferred, 3854. Refined petroleum, 103, @ 11d; linseed off, 25s 9d @ 26s; whale off, 35s. Panzs, March 22.—Rentes, 64f.

ANTWERS, Murch 22.-Petroleum, 29%. NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET

the quick and rapid advance at Albany and Oswego stimulates the views of bidders; sales of 3,500 bu two-rowed State at \$1.20, to arrive. Oats in fair demand, and, with light arrivals, prices are better; the sales are: 45,000 bu new Omo mixed at 63%@ 69 %c, affout; white at 70@70 %c, the inside price for Toledo, on track; Western mixed at 63%c, affoat; white at 70@71c; mixed at 68@60%c, on track and affoat; white at 69%70%c. Bye quiet and tame. Corn quite steady, though in moderate demand, chief, ly for export; good dry mixed not plenty; old nominal at 896 90c in store; the sales are \$5,000 bu damp

and unsound at 84@34%c; Western mixed at 85c; do white at 86@37c; do yellow at 85%@85%c. Furiours-The market was very quiet, particularly for berth-freights. Offerings of room were scant, thus restricting business. The rates demanded were above the views of shippers. The chartering movement was slow. The inquiry from the petroleum trade was slightly improved, but toninge was limited and rates stronger. To London, by steam, 8,000 bu grain at 9d per bu. To Liverpool, by steam, grain rates are nomi-

nally 7%fl, and by sali 7d.
PROVISIONS—Pork—Market was less active, and closes weak; the total demand was moderate; sales of 250 bris mess at \$20.85@21.00; 50 bris Western family at \$30.75; 50 bris extra prime at \$15.00. Lard opened stronger, but closed a shade off on the opening price, with a moderate demand for future; 2:0 tes Western off grads, on private terms; 850 tes Western steam, 14%@145-16c for contract, and 14%e for favorite brands. WHISHY-The market was quiet, with buyers at \$1.14

and sellers at \$1.15.

Wilsity—The market was quiet, with buyers at \$1.14 and sellers at \$1.15.

(To the Associated Press.)

New York, flarch 22.—Floore—Quiet; scarcely so firm; receipts, \$,000 brls; superfine State and Western, \$1.004.80; common to good extra do, \$4.968.5,10; good te choice, \$3.156.5.46; white wheat Western extra, \$1.004.80; common to good extra do, \$4.968.5,10; good te choice, \$3.156.5.46; white wheat Western extra, \$1.506.800; extra Ohio, \$1.55.6.00; St. Louis, \$5.000.800. Rys flour steady; \$4.000.81, 10.

Conn-Mark—Quiet; Western, \$1.004.45;

Grand—Wheat less schire; a shade lower; receipts, 44.000 bi; No. 1 spring, \$1.224.1.25; No. 2 Northwestern, \$1.176.119; No. 2 Killwaukes, \$1.186.1.20; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, \$1.126.1.23; winter red Western, \$1.256.1.27%; amber do, \$1.266.1.20; white do, \$1.2061.33. Rys quiet at 90.635c. Barley scarce and firm; prime Canada West held at \$1.00; half quiet and firm; Corn closed dull; receipts, \$4.000 bu; mixed Western, \$6.63%; white do, \$6.00.0%; and Western, \$7.63%; c; white do, \$6.00.0%; and Western, \$7.60%; c; white do, \$6.00.0%; and Western, \$7.60%; c; white do, \$6.00.0%; and Hart—Firm and quick undersured heavy at \$6.000 bu; mixed Western, \$7.60%; c; white do, \$6.00.0%; and \$1.000 bu; mixed Western, \$7.60%; c; white do, \$6.00.0%; and \$1.000 bu; mixed Western, \$7.60%; c; white do, \$6.00.0%; and \$1.000 bu; mixed Western, \$7.60%; c; white do, \$6.00.0%; and \$1.000 bu; mixed Western, \$7.60%; c; white do, \$6.000 bu; mixed Western, \$7.60%; c; white do, \$6.000

STRAINED RESIN-Steady at \$1.10@2.15.

STRAINED BREIN-Steady at \$2,10@2.15.

SPIRITA OF TURPENTINE—Steady at 38c.

EGG-Firm; Western, 32@30c.

PROVISIONS—Pork closed heavy; new, \$20,00@21.00.

Dressed hogs, Western quiet and normal. Beef unchanged. Cut mests quiet; misdles firm; long clear, 11½c; short clear, 12c. Lard firmer; prime steam, 14@16-18c.

BUTFER-Unchanged.

Cwepse-Quiet at 10@16c.

CLOVER-SEED—Quiet; prime Western, \$11.00.

WHEKEY—Quiet at 10.10.

NEW ORLEANS.

CLOTELESCH-Quiet at \$1.11.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—Flours—Quiet and firm; superflue, \$4.50; XX, \$4.50; XXX, \$5.35@5.60; choice, \$7.76%.25.

Graps—Corn advanced; white iffixed, 83c; white, 64@-35; yellow, 86. Oats firmer; 76c; held higher. Brans—Advanced; \$1.40.

Hax—Dull; prime, \$15.00; choice, \$27.00.

Frowners—Fork firmer at \$21.32(22.20). Dry sait meats in good demand and scarce at \$1.40\$12\(\frac{12}{3}\)(62.20). 11\(\frac{12}{3}\)(61.2\)(61.

Cons. Mear.—Dulland lower at \$3,50@5.70.
Weiners.—Dull and nominal; Louisiana and
nery Western rectified, \$1,12@1.14; choice Wes
\$1,15@1.17.

d. 1592.1.1. CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI. O., March 22.—FLOUR—Steady and in noderate demand.
GRAIN—Wheat fair and advanced; red, \$1.10@1.15.
form fair and firm, at 68@60c. Oats steady and in noderate demand, at 66@60c. Rye steady and in noderate demand, \$1.10. Barley in light demand; olders firm.

noderate demand, \$3.10. Barley in light colden firm.
Orts—Unchanged.
Edwar—Steady and in moderate demand at 23c.
Edwar—Steady and in moderate demand at 23c.
Edwar—Steady and in moderate demand at 23c.
Cupras—Quiet and unchanged at 11@11%c.
Finovisions—Pork fair and firm at \$11.00@14.25;
kettle, 14%e14%c. Bulk meats fair and firm at 7.00%f5c; 10%@11%c. Bason in good demand at 7.00%f5c; 10%@11%c. Bason in good demand at 7.00 prices; \$16.63%c; 11%@12%c.
Wallar—Quiet and unchanged at \$1.10.
BILWARKEE.
Plan and quiet. WHINKT-Quiet and unchanged at \$1.10.

MILWAUKEE. MIRCHAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE. MIRCH 22. FLOUR—Firm and quiet. GRAIN-Whost steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, 980; No. 2, 71%c; April, 923c; May, 97%c. Oats searce and higher; No. 2, 580; May, 570, Corn searce and higher; No. 2, 580; May, 570, Corn searce and higher; No. 2, 580; May, 570, Corn searce and higher; No. 2, fresh, 81, 93; No. 3, 880.

PHOYESONS—Very quiet. Mess pork nominally higher; \$23, 15,620,23; cash and April; prime mess, \$1,00; extra prime, \$14,25. Sweet-pickled hams from at 10,969,112,0. Dry salted shoulders firm; 7%c loses; middles, 10,96114,0. Prime steam lard firm; 13%d16c; kettie, 14c. Dressed hogs \$3,00,28,50.

RECEIT-S—Flour, 3,000 bris; oats, 300 bu; wheat, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMESTS-Flour, 4,000 bels; oats, 300 bu; wheat, 28,000 bu.

and unchanged.
Grann-Wheat higher; No. 2 red winter, \$1.131/6
Grann-Wheat higher; No. 2 red winter, \$1.131/6
Grann-Wheat higher; No. 2 red winter, \$1.131/6
Grann-Wheat higher; No. 2 spring, \$1.05.0
Grann-Wheat higher; No. 2 spring, \$1.15.0
Grann-Wheat higher; No. 2 spring, \$1.15.0
Grann-Wheat higher at \$21.00 cash and March;
\$21.50 April. Dry salt masts strong and higher; 7%c for shoulders; 11%c file clear, rib; 11%c clear, Sales of shoulders and clear rib at Keokuk at 7%c and 11%c buyer April. Hacha strong; shoulders, \$3.60; clear, 12%Grand 11%c cl

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; costa, 8,600 bu.

bn; cota, 5,400 bn.

SHPMENYS-Flour, 400 brls; wheat, none; corn,
7,000 bu; cota, 1,000 bn.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—PROUR—In good demand; Wisconsin and Minnesota family, \$1,000,3.75;
Peunaylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do, \$5.256,0.0.

GRAIN Wheat wanted; red, \$1,246,1.2; amber,
\$1,266,1.27. Rye, \$1.50. Corn quiet, Oats firm; white,
600,670c. % 70c. Provisions—Steady. Mess pork, \$21.00 €21.50. Lard,

Swellage,
Whisax-Western, \$1.15.
Whisax-Western, \$1.15.
Pernoteum-Steady; refined, 14%c; crude, 10%c.
Butren-Dull; Western firsts, 1863.c; do seconds, CHERSE-Firm and unchanged. Eggs-Steady; Western, 3:634c.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—Flour—Firm and unchanged. GRAN-Wheat firmer; No. 1 amber Western, \$1.23(\$1.30; No. 2 do, \$1.25(\$1.25); No. 3 do, \$1.22, Corn firmer; Western mixed, \$20. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rys at \$1.00(\$1.03).

PROVISIONS—Strong and settive; mess pork, \$20.50 (\$21.00). Lard firmer at \$14.00(\$14.75).

@21.00. Lard firmer at \$14.00@14.75.

BUTTER—Vestern tubs and rol, 13@220.

PERSOLEUSE—Dull; crude. 7%@1%c.

COFFEE—Dull; ordinary to prime Rio, 15%@17%c.

WHINNY—Firm; Western, \$1.10.

BOSTON, March 22.—FirDun—Firm, and in good domand; \$4.25@1.50. FirDun—Firm, and in good domand; \$4.25@1.50. Western superfine, \$1.01@5.50; common extres, \$5.35@6.25; Wisconsin and Minnesola extres, \$5.00@6.50. white wheat Ohio. Indians, and Minichigan, \$3.75@7.00; Illinois, \$5.75@8.60. Corn quiet; \$9.@91c. Oats, 70.07%c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

CHARACTER 22.—GRAIN—Wheat, corn. and oats firm and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Sleady; standard white, car lots, 11%;
Ohio State test, 12%; small lots 1@2c higher.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, none; corn, 700 bu; cats, none.

Privasura, Pa, March 22.—Ganra-Wheat quiet; prices unchanged. Corn firm; 750-770; shelled, 712-75, according to quality, free in elevator.

Privatura—Quiet and steady; crude, \$1.77% 21.80 at Parker's; refined, 14%, Fhiladelphia delivery. BUFFALO. N. Y., March '2.—Provs—Higher. Grain—Wheat inactive. Corn quiet and steady sales of 10 cars new on track at 78,677c. Rys neglect-ed. Barley firm.

Going to Jail Eather than Swear

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

New York, March 22.—The trade movement continues slow with commission houses and importers, and jobbing branches are only fairly active. Cotton goods are firm at generally unchanged prices, Lonsdale shirtings held at value for future orders. Brown ducks and fritis are more active. Prints are in fair request and firm. Ginghams are in good démand. Worsted dress goods are in steady request. Woolens inactive.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

Freclat Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, March 21.—Grann—The wheat market copened quiet and weak, shippers holding off, and prices of winter rather unsettled. The market closes with a better tone than early in the day; the demand was fair for export: and the milling demand was moderate. Sales, 67,600 but at \$1.1364.117 for ungraded lows and Minnesota; \$1.1764.1174 for No. 2 Chicago spring in store, and \$1.184 adout; \$1.19 bid for No. 2 Milwaukee in store; \$1.2167.2746 for red Western; \$1.28 for amber do; \$1.2162.1276 white Geneseo. Barley scarce and held much higher; the quick and rapid advance at Albany and Oswego stimulates the ylevs of hidders; sales of \$2.500 hidges.

"I do not wish to be sworn."

"Raise your right hand and be sworn," said the Clerk, "this witness refuses to be sworn."

"Raise your hand and be sworn," said the Judge.

"I will not." curtly remarked Miss Welch.

Judge.
"I will not," curtly remarked Miss Welch. "The Court," said the Judge, "orders you to raise your hand and take an oath to toil the truth, and nothing but the truth, and if you re-fuse the Court will have to punish you for con-

"You may do so if you wish," said the girl; "You may do so it you wish," said the girl;
"I will go to jail for life before I say a word
against that young man."
"Then the Court is to understand that you refuse to be sworn?" said the Judge.
"Your Honor does," said the witness.
"Then," said the Judge, "the Court adjudges

"Then, said the Judge, "the Court adjudges you guilty of contemt of Court, and orders that you pay a fine of \$10, or be imprisoned for five days, and further orders that you be imprisoned in the County Jail until you comply with the order of the Court."

"Very well," said Miss Welch, as she left the witness stand and marginal down the croise.

witcess-stand and marched down the stairs lead-ing to the City Prison. As soon as a commit-ment was made out, she was removed to the

Glaciers.

In 1818 a glacier 3,000 feet long, 600 feet high, descended into the valley of the River Drause. Above it a lake was formed which contained 6,000,000,000 gallons of water. The authorities drove a tunuel through the ice barrier and drew nearly half of the water safely, but then the current and thawing had so colarged the tunnel that the ice barrier gave away, and the other half of the water was discharged in half an hour. In 1845 a similar lake was formed by the Vernagt glazier. When the ice barrier gave away \$03,000,000 gallons of water was discharged in an hour. In the case, there was an immonse destruction of property and lives. Glaciers.

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A vietim of rombini sepredence, causing promature after, which has found a simple self-during viete in vain vener and viete in vain vener which has found a simple self-during which has self-during which has REEVED, 78 Nassau-st., Now York.

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Saturday, March 20, as 20 a. m.
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EGYPT. Saturday, April 3, as 25 p. m.

AMERICAN LINE REDUCED RATES

TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, And all points in Great Britain and the Continent.

J. H. MILNE, Western Agent,
138 LaSaile St., corner Madiso CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing Three Times a Week to and from BRITISH PORTS. LOWEST RATES.

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at reduced raise.

American travelers, by taking this line, arold both transit by flaggish railway, and the discomferts of oreging the Channel, besides as turn time, trouble, and expanse.

GEORGE MADKENZIE, agoot, & fronders, N.Y. Great Western Steamship Line.

Great Western Steamsna diect.
From Now York to Bristol (England) diect.
Great Western, Copt. Windham, Saturday, April I.
Aragon. Chot. Jaman, Saturday, April II.
Cabin Passage, 79: Intermediate, \$41; Steamsge, \$30.
Excursion tickota, Elib. Apply at Gen'l Freight Depot
Lake Shure & M. S. R. B.
GEO. McDONALD, Agent. RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—7 Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. †Monday excepted. 1 As. CHICAGO A NORTHWESTERN RAIL ROAD pices, & Clarkest, (Sherman House), and 15 Cangl.
M., corner Madison-st., and at the depois.

MICHIGAN CENTRA' RAILTOAD.

"Sunday Ex. 1" Saturday and Sunday Ea.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Loane. | Arrive.

C'ICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Leave. | Arrise.

Depot, foot of Lake at. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Rold Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. Loave, | Arrive.

CHICAGO BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAHLROAD.
Depois, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st.,
and canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 13 Clarkst,
and at depois.

Mail and Express.

Mail and Express.

Tide p. m.

Tide

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ;Ex. Monday RANKAKEE LINE.

Depot, Jost Lake-tt., and depot fost frontysecond-st. Ficket office, 131 Randolph-st., and at depot. Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express. 9:05 a. m. 5.25 p. m. Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Night Express (faily). 7.25 p. m. 7.15 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.
From Pittelung, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway depat.
ser Clinton and Carroll-etc., West Side. Nicket after III
Randolph-etc., and at depot. Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincin-nati Day Express Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincin-nati (daily 7-30 p. m. 750 a.m. PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS MAILROAD

PITISBURS, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. feare. | Arrese.

\$ 500 k ps 1500 k to 1500 BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD Frains leave from Especialism Entitions and dept feet of Incenty-actual st. Tucket after, 12 LaSalle-8t.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD, pol, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sis. Ticke of Grand Pacific Hotel. FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

\$5.00 Packages

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY IN EXCHANGE FOR Bills of National Currency.

thought, from the that they must be Molasses was not is father's family, an He did not see why the poor. This ch was altogether good Commissioner Cr. Holden must be complaints were to

divisions fied for re May 1, 1875. Refers Public Records. Thomas Tilley's act against any action on Board that might inte-architect of the col When the Poor-He Commissioner Crawle a person employed by gone through the pro-and whether the state son, in research

COUNTY

Notice the

Reporter

McCaffrey Admi

But Declares The

A Committee

Inother Report C

No Names of Ar

The regular weekly

County Commissioners noon, President Burdic sioners Busse, Carroll, Holden, Johnson, Jone Russell, and Schmidt w

The inhabitants of L

A gentleman in the a the Bard, proceeded ionee that would result Supervisor Chase

rould be a great box

region.
Commissioner Craw
the matter for one wee

A motion to grant prevailed, and it was s The citizens of the 8 tion for an additional

Ward, to be establish

On motion of Con rules were suspended i mittee on Towns and ?

following polling place Fourth Ward, to N Fifth Ward, to No. Ward, to No. 770 Arch recommended that a lished at No. 159 Arch

The recommendation arding the Fourth W

Poling places were lowing places: No. southeast corner

streets | east side of

Chicago.
The County Clerk rement of Mr. Marweds missioner's office, for the county with a distance filed for remembers of the county with a distance filed for remembers.

stod street.

and whether the state son, in regard to well founded. A that the immates described, and wh were not properly fed sibility rested with thion or the Board of the was one of the stragainst the Board. I had the facts chanknowledge of the flow This Tribunz rathers mittee on Public Chascothat affairs at the to the unfortunate; seek rotage in the Asylum. He had be againe, but he would have the crime of in He would rather sacr—yes, all of it, than hard-hearted is regar that three of the besthould be appointed. It was freely stated county generally, the down to so I warden could not

Warden could not He moved that a Con consist of John V. and John McCaffery, The Chairman stat in order, but might of He did not wish to Commissioner Mo
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an inmate of the Po
a ruse to secure info
had occurred out the
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they were badly trea
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he thought it was a
paupers were w
They had plenty
molasses. Every it
he found that the p
plied.

table soup, meat, hotel in my life.

Commissioner (chis dinner, no de Insane Asylum, better shape.

Commissioner

AVIGATION. of Steamships. STOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Saturday, March 31, at 9 a. m. Saturday, March 31, at 3 p. m. aturday, March 32, at 85 a. m. Saturday, April 3, at 25 p. m. Saturday, April 3, at 25 p. m. , Batuckay, April 6, at 26 p. m. DON DERECT. Wednesday, March 9, at 7 a. m. d 4 70. currency. Steerage at lecture tickets at reduced rates, a from Liverped at the lowest from Liverped at the lowest P. B. LARSON.

CAN LINE. ED RATES QUEENSTOWN.

MAIL LINE mes a Wask to and from SH PORTS.

ST RATES. UT. General Western Agent. LINE TO FRANCE.

Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 k, as follows: Saturday, April 3
Saturday, April 19
Saturday, May 1
bis in gold (including wine). First
6; taird, \$35. Excursion tickets by taking this line, avoid both wing time, trouble, and expense. NZLE, Agent, 55 Broadway, N. Y. rn Steamship Line.

GEO. McDONALD, Agent, D TIME TABLE. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

RTHWESTERN RAILROAD. dison-st., and at the depots. Bears, | Arrive.

CENTRA' RAIL TOAD.

Leave. | Arrive. \$:00 a. m. \$:05 p. m. \$:20 a. m. \$:00 p. ra \$:35 p. m. \$10:35 a. m \$:15 p. m. \$ 8:30 a. m \$5:15 p. m. \$ 8:30 a. m * 8:33 s. m. * 8:95 p. m. † 9:00 p. m. * 6:30 a. m. GO & ALTON RAILROAD.

WAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

*9:30 a. m. *7:45 p. m. * 5:30 a. m. * 4:00p. m.

RAILROAD. | 123 | Randolpha | Peckel | P

URLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Lidle-d., Indiana-an. and Sizteenth-st.,
Majornth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark St.,

Arresson per . 750 a. m. 750 p. m. 150 p. m. 1

†Ex. Saturday. JEx. Monday KANKAKEE LINE. pot, fool lake-st., and depot foot Twenty-ues office, 121 handolph-st., and at depot.

TI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE. ouisville & Cincin-cousville & Cincin-7,30 p. m. 7,60 a. m.

CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. mer schinton and Carroll-sis. West Sid-fice, 121 handolph-st., and at depol.

abung & New York 8:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m. std p. m. 1:40 a. m. S. FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Logica | Arrest.

9 00 a m. 28 00 p. m. 6 15 p. m. 16 30 a. m. 10 30 p m. 4 50 a. m. 4 55 a. m. 5 36 p. m. ALTIMORE & DHIO RATEROAD
rum Esporition Building and depot fool of
Set. Build after, & LaSalle-1.

Louve. Arrive.

ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD

Ven Buren and Sterman sts. Trains of
Grand Pacific Hotel.

CTIONAL CURRENCY.

00 Packages

MONAL CURRENCY

IN EXCHANGE POR s of National Currency. The Commissioners Condescend to Notice the Poor-House.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

McCaffrey Admits "The Tribune" Reporter Was There.

But Declares That the Inmates Are Well Fed.

A Committee of Investigation Appointed.

Inother Report Concerning the Court-House.

No Names of Architects Mentioned.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday after-noon, President Burdick in the chair. Commissioners Busse, Carroll, Clough, Couly, Holden, Johnson, Jones, Lonergan, McCaffrey, Russell, and Schmidt were present.

The inhabitants of Lake View sent in a communication praying that the polling-place at Ravenswood Depot be removed to the Anderson-A gentleman in the audience, by permission of

the Board, proceeded to show the great conven-ionce that would result from the change, Supervisor Chase argued that the change would be a great benefit to the people in that Commissioner Crawford moved to postpone

the matter for one week. Lost. A motion to grant the prayer of the petition provailed, and it was so ordered. The citizens of the Sixth Ward sent in a peti-

tion for an additional voting-place in the Sixth Ward, to be established at No. 1436 South Halsted street.
On motion of Commissioner Crawford, the rales were suspended in order to allow the Committee on Towns and Town Accounts to present their report recommending the changing of the

following polling places:
Fourth Ward, to No. 144 Twentieth street; Fifth Ward, to No. 1312 State street; Sixth Ward, to No. 770 Archer avenue. It was also recommended that a new polling place be estab-lished at No. 159 Archer avenue.

remaining alterations were agreed to.

Poling places were also established in the folcorner of Wright and Jefferson ntheast corner of Wright and Jefferson cets; east side of the Calumet River, South

Chicago.

The County Clerk recommended the engagement of Mr. Marwedel, of the City Tax Commissioner's office, for the purpose of supplying the county with a description of all the subcivisions filed for record since May 1, 1874, to May 1, 1875. Referred to the Committee on Public Records. Public Records.

Thomas Tilley's actorney, by letter, protested against any action on the part of the County Board that might interfere with his right as solo architect of the contemplated Court-House. Placed on file.

Placed on file.

THE POOR-HOUSE.

When the Poor-House requisitions came up, Commissioner Crawford rose to inquire whether a person employed by THE TRIBUNE had actually gone through the process of becoming a pauper, and whether the statements made by that person in regard to the County-House were well founded. Also, if it was true that the a investe were well founded. Also, if it was true that the immates were half-starved, as described, and whether, if the immates were not properly fed and cared for, the responsibility rested with the employer of the institution or the Board of County Commissioners. It was one of the strongest changes ever made against the Board. It appeared to him strange that the facts charged should come to the knowledge of the Board through the columns of The Tribuxe rather than the report of the Comagance, but he would rather be so charged than have the crime of inhumanity imputed to him. He would rather sacrifice half what he possessed—yes, all of it, than be considered niggardly and hard-hearted in regard to the poor. He thought that three of the best citizens in Cook County should be appointed to unvarianted the restricted to the restricted to the restricted. that three of the best citizens in Cook County should be appointed to investigate the matter. It was freely stated around town, and in the county generally, that the requisitions were cut down to so low a figure that the Warden could not properly feed the poor. He moved that a Committee of Investigation, to consist of John V. Farwell, W. F. Coolbaugh, and John McCaffery, of Clercy, be appointed. and John McCaffery, of Cheero, be appointed.
The Chairman stated that the motion was not in order, but might come up at the proper time. He did not wish to interfere with discussion,

Commissioner McCaffrey stated that it was true that a reporter on The Tribune and been an inmate of the Peor-House for some days, as an immate of the Poor-House for some dave, as a ruse to secure information. Some disturbance had occurred out there, because the young man told the paupers that he was a reporter, and said they were badly treated, thereby inciting them to riot. If that was a way to serve Cook County, he thought it was a very reprehensible one. The paupers were very well taken care of. They had plenty of food,—bread, meet, and melasses. Every time he visited the Poor-House he found that the paupers were abundantly supplied.

thought, from the remarks of Mr. Crawford, that they must be on the eve of an election. Molasses was not bad. It had been used in his father's family, and it was healthy for them. He did not see why it should not be healthy for the poor. This charge of insufficient supplies was altogether groundless.

Commissioner Crawford said that he knew Mr. Holden must be mistaken in his ideas. The compliaints were too general.

JOHN DINES WITH THE FAUPERS.

Commissioner McCaffrey—I have eaten dinner in the Poor-House, and they had as good vegetable soup, meat, and bread as I ever had at any hotel in my life.

Commissioner Crawford—The gentleman had his diuner, no doubt, in the basement of the insane Asylum, where they get things up in better shape.

better shape. Commissioner McCaffrey-No, sir; I had dinner with the paupers.
Compressioner Crawford—Then you, of
Course, know more about it. I never had.
The whole question was, on motion, referred
to the Committee on Public Charities with power

The whole question was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Public Charities with power to act.

The County Board of Education advised the Board that they had agreed to meet the last Saturday of each month for the transaction of business and the auditing of accounts. Referred to the Committee on Education.

The Judiciary Committee reported in regard to the commission of Gustav Brummelmeyer, relative to the dicting of prisoners in the County Jall, that there was no statute of the State of Illinois that would empower them to enter into such a contract. They recommended that the communication be placed on file. Adopted.

COLLECTING STATISTICS.

The members of the Judiciary Committee who were appointed to visit Jacksonville and ascertain the number of persons in the different charitable institutions who were chargeable on Gook County, reported that they had visited the Asylum for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb; the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, and the Insane Asylum. In the first named institution there were 18; in the Blind Asylum when they are they were. It was constonary to discharge pupils from the Blind Asylum when they appeared to be sufficiently. The deaf, dumb, and feeble-minded were also discharged when they appeared to be sufficiently improved in condition to make their own way in the world. It was recommended that the Committee of the corre-

spondents named in the report residing in Cook County, and also that he make inquiry and report as to the condition of the patients now on county charge, so that, if they were in a position to do so, they could support them as directed by law. The report, signed by Commissioners Johnson, McCarrey, and Crawford, was adopted. The County Attorney said that a bill was new before the Senate which would divide the State, into three districts for the three different Asylums. It provided, he said, that every county would be entitled to have immates in the Asylums according to the number of people. This would give Cook County the crivilege of sending 140 inmates to Elgin. This bill would be very important, and ought to be attended to. He would vast Springfield in regard to the matter during the present week.

the present week.

DIETING PRISONERS.

Commissioner Hoiden asked how the Committee on Jail was getting along with that resolution relative to the dieting of prisoners.

Commissioner Schmidts-I can maker the gentleman: We are getting along very meely, [Langhter.] We have had several meelings already, waiging for the figures—the actual cost of feeding prisoners. Sheriff Agnew promised the statistics last week but he failed to do so, probably because St. Fatrick's Day came on top of him. [Laughter and clapping.]

When the bills for the Town of Lemont outdoor raisef were presented, Messra, Clongh and Holden found fault. This large drain on the county ought to be done away with.

The following report was presented by the

THE following report was presented by the Committee on Public Buildings:

Your Committee on Public Buildings, to whom were committed their former majority and minority reports, and the communication of Commissioner Crawford, with reference to a new Court-Hoise, respectfully ask leave to report that they have considered the matter more fully, and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Whereas, it appears to be the optulen of the Otty Authorities of the City of Chicago, and of this Board, that the time has arrived to take prompt and immediate action to build a new Court-House and City-Hall, in conformity to a contract entered into by said City and Cook County, of the date of Aug. 23, 1872, and now on file in the Chaidean the interfere, be a fragment whiteh I afterwards recognized as it.

Resolved, That this Board proceed to elect a Board

"Resolved, That this Board proceed to elect a Board of Architects, consisting of three members, to prepare plans, specifications, superintend the construction of the building, and do such other work as may be required of them by the Board of Public Works of the City of Chicago and the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County, and, under the direction of such Boards, give such bonds, with such securities, as the city and county may require for the faithful and shulful performance of their duties.

"Reserved, That upon the election of a Board of Architects, as above indicated, the names of such persons shall be sent by the County Clerk to the Board of Public Works of the City of Chicago, with a request that such persons shall be chosen as architects in blendf of the city, and, if so chosen by the city authorities, then they shall be a Board of Architects of the city and county jointly. If the Board of Public Works of the city and so not concur, then their election by the Board shall not be binding, but the Board of Public Works of the city and to be binding, but the Board of Public Works of the city shall be requested to present to this Board the names of three persons, as a relaters, subject to their acceptance or rejection by this Board. The compensation of such architects shall, hereafter, be fixed by the proper city suther: ties and this Board.

Commissioner Clough moved that when the Board addionrand, it would the contract the contract of the commissioner Clough moved that when the

Commissioner Clough moved that when the Board adjourned, it would do so until next Mon-Board adjourned, it would do so until next Mon-day afternoon, Carried.

Commissioner Crawford moved that the report of the Commissioner Crawford moved that the report over until the next meeting of the Eoard, which prevailed. THE POOR-HOUSE AGAIN.

WHEREAS, The authorities and citizens of the Town of Jefferson are complaining of a niisance claimed to be occasioned by the offal and want of drainage at the Ineste Asylum and Poor-House; now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the Committee on Public Charities be, and are hereby, directed to investigate such complaints and ascertain if they are well founded, and, if ascertained to be just, to suggest some method of abouting the nuisance and ascertaing the partial proceded. Laid over under the rules.

Commissioner Crawford moved that a Committee of Investigation, to consist of Messrs. J. V. Farwell, W. F. Coolbaugh, John McCaffery of Cicero), and Henry Greenebaum, be appointed to look after the Poor-House irregularities. Car-

Adjourned until Thursday afternoon. THE CIVIL-RIGHTS LAW.

OPINION OF A TENNESSEE JUDGE. MEMPHIS. March 22 .- Judge Emmons, of the United States Court, to-day delivered an elaborate and exhaustive charge to the Grand Jury in reference to Civil-Rights. He said

It is to be regretted that a question of such excional importance, and one which is producing The Tribune rather than the report of the Committee on Public Charities, whose duty it was to see that affairs at the Poor-House were properly administed. If what was stated by the reporter was true, he had done well for the cause of humanity. In that Board, he (Commissioner Crawford) had always been on the side of liberality to the unfortunate people who were obliged to seek refuge in the County-House and Insane Asylum. He had been charged with extravagance, but he would rather be so charged than aggrieved can bring their evil action in this Court at aggrees can bring their evil action in this Court at

aggrieved can bring their civil action in this Court at once. Any decisions we then make can be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

He then gave his reasons for entering into the details of the case, which are mainly the excited condition of the classes whom the law was in-

condition of the classes whom the law was intended to affect:

Until the three recent amendments to the Nationa
Constitution, which abolisted slavery and attempted
to protect the civil and political rights of freedmen,
all parties conceled that the Federal Government had
no power whatever to restrain such an offense as this.
The punishment of murder, arson, assault and batterry, frauds, injuries to reputation, obstruction to
right of attending church, public schools, theatres, an i
forcing the right of being accommodated in inns and
by common carriers within the State, were matters
not only not granted to the General Government, but
in the Constitution itself expressly reserved to the
States. The vast mass of civil and political rights included in the compendicus phrase "Right to life,
liberty, and pursuit of happiness," rested cutively under State protection. To this familiar and unquestioned truism there was universal assent then, and is
now. The only question pressued for judicial determination is, have those amendments completely revofutionized the whole character of our Government,
because it is entirely evident that if Congress has the
power of regulating the theatres and other places of
amusements in Memphis and other cities of the Union,
this necessarily involves the power of protecting the
more sacred and important rights of the colored cisizens.

He then reviews the Thirteenth Amendment,

He then reviews the Thirteenth Amendment, and declares that it abolished slavery and did no more. He also reviews at great length the Fourteenth Amendment, and says its clause forbidding States to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, or deny to any person equal protection of the laws, have no application to this subject. They are intended solely to prevent the arbitrary transfer of property from citizen to citizen without legal adjudication or process, and prevent the establishment of tribunals for one class of persons varying from those which determine the rights of all. These inhibitions, too, beyond all controversy, are simed at the action of the State only, and have no reference to individuals. He quotes the decisions in Michigan and Ohio in support of this, and also the slanghter-house cases of the Supreme Court (16th Wallace), and then deals at great length with outrages against the colored race, and expresses his sympathy with that large and respectable class of our fellow-citizens, including beyond question a majority of the more Conservative Christian gentlemen of the South who regret there exists mowhere in either Government, State or nation, the power of punishing these mean and cowardly murderers. no more. He also reviews at great length the

AN ALABAMA DODGE.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 22.—The Legislature adjourned to-day sine die. The last act was one withdrawing the license tax from hotels, and allowing them to make contracts with boarders.

THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI TRADE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns. LaCrosse, Wis., March 25.—Our LaCrosse people are very jubilant to-night over the news from St. Louis that the Court this morning gave a

decision on the great steamboat case favorable decision on the great steamboat case favorable to the Davidsons. This settles the matter, and puts the Davidsons in command of the gigantic Mississippi River fleet of steamboats and barges between St. Paul and New Orleans. The decision insures the re-establishment of the Upper River snip-yard at this point, a thing of considerable importance to LaCrosse, the same giving employment to between 200 and 300 mechanics and laborers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune. Sioux Citt, Ia., March 22.—The Western vision of the Illinois Central Road, which has been blocked since the last storm, will get trains through to-night for the first time since the 15th inst. The Sloux City & St. Paul Road, which has been in the same condition for an equal length of time, expect to get their road clear for trains to-morrow might. The river roads have had but little trouble, and are running regularly. ORIGIN OF THE WORLD.

Chaldean Account of the Creation and Fall.

A History Much Longer and Fuller

than That in Genesis. Important Discoveries by Mr. George Smith, the English Explorer, in

Assyria.

To the Editor of the London Daily Telegraph:
London, March S. 1875.—Having recently
made a series of important discoveries relating to the Book of Genesis, among some remarkable fexts which form part of the collection presented to the British Museum by the proprietors of the Daily Telegraph, I venture once more to bring Assyrian subjects before your readers.

In my lecture on the "Chaldean Account of the Deluge," which I delivered on Dec. 8, 1872, I stated my conviction that all the earlier narratives of Genesis would receive new light from the inscriptions so long buried in the Chaidean

part of the Chaldean story of the Creation, which rate I have noticed already in your columns. I excavated later on, while still working under your anspices, another portion beonging to this story, far more precious, -in fact, I think, to the general public, the most interesting and remarkable Considers tablet yet dis-covered. This turns out to contain the story of man's original innocence, of the temptation, and of the fall. I was, when I found it, on the eye of departing, and had not time to properly examine my great prize. I only copied the two or three first lines, which (as I had then no idea of the general subject of the tablet) did not appear very valuable, and I forthwith packed it in the box for transport to England, where it arrived safely, and was presented by the proprietors of the Daily Telegraph, with the rest of their collec-tion, to the British Museum. On my return to England I made some other discoveries among my store, and in the purent of these this fragment was overlooked. I subsequently went second time to Assyria, and returned to England n June, 1874; but I had no leisure to look again in June, 1874; but I had no leasure to look again at those particular legends until the end of January in this year. Then, starting with the fragment of the Creation in the Daily Telegraph collection, which I had first noticed. I began to collect other portions of the series, and among these I soon found the overlooked fragment which I had excavated at Kouyunjik, the first lines of which I book down in the nets-book of which I not become at Kouyunis, the instince of which I took down in the note-book of my first expedition. I subsequently found several pieces in the old Museum collection, and all join or form parts of a continuous series of legends, giving the history of the world from the Creation down to some period after the fall of man. Linked with this, I found also other series of legends on primitive history including the

man. Linked with this, I found also other series of legends on primitive history, including the story of the building of the Tower of Babel and of the Confusion of Tongues.

The first series, which I may call "The Story of the Creation and Fall," when complete must the first series, which I may can the story of the Christian religion terms the fall of man, the heritage of all Christian religion terms that countries, has been the story years; every word has been scanned by eager scholars, and every possible meaning which the various passages could bear has been suggested; while the age and authenticity of the narratives have been discussed on all sides. In particular, it may be said that the account of the fall of man, the heritage of all Christian countries, has been the centre of this controverse, for it is one of the pivots on which the Christian religion turns. The worldwide importance of these subjects will therefore give the newly-discovered inscriptions, and

fore give the newly-discovered inscriptions, and especially the one relating to the Fall, an unparalleled velue, and I am glad, indeed, that such a treasure should have resulted from your expedition.

Whatever the primitive account may have been from which the earlier part of the Book of Genesis was copied, it is evident that the brief narration given in the Pestatuech omits a number of incidents and explanations.—for instance, as to the origin of evil, the fall of the angels, the

The parfative on the Assyrian tablets com meaces with a description of the period before mences with a description of the period before the world was created, when there existed a chaos or confusion. The desolate and empty state of the universe and the generation by chaos of monsters are vividly given. The chaos is presided over by a female power named Tsa-lat and Tramat, corresponding to the Thaiatth of Berosus; but as is proceeds the Assyrian account agrees rather with the Bible than with the short account from Berosus. We are told, in the inscriptions, of the fall of the celestral being who appears to correspond to Satan. In being who appears to correspond to Satan. In his amplition he raises his hand against the sanctuary of the God of heaven, and the descrip-tion of him is really magnificent. He is repre-sented riding in a chariot through celestial space, surrounded by the storms, with the light-ning playing before him, and wielding a thun-derpolt as a weapon.

sented riding in a chariot through celestial space, surrounded by the storms, with the lightning playing before him, and wielding a thunderpolt as a wespon.

This rebellion leads to a war in heaven and the conquest of the powers of evil, the gods in due course creating the universe in stages, as in the Mosaic narrative, surveying each step of the work and pronouncing it good. The divine work culminates in the creation of map, who is made upright and free from evil, and endowed by the gods with the noble faculty of speech.

The Deity then delivers a long address to the newly-created being, instructing him in all his dities and privileges, and pointing out the glory of his state. But this condition of blessing does not last long before man, yielding to temptation, fails; and the Deity thee pronounces upon him a terrible curse, invoking on his head all the ovils which have since afflicted humanity. These last details are, as I have before stated, upon the fragments which I excavated during my first journey to Assyria, and the discovery of this single relic, in my opinion, increases many times over the value of the Daily Telegraph collection.

I have at present recovered no more of the story, and am not yet in a position to give the full translations and details; but I hope during the spring to find time to search over the collection of smaller fragments of tablets, and to light upon any smaller parts of the legends which may have escaped me. There will arise, besides, a number of important questions as to the date and origin of the legends, their comparison with the Biblical narrative, and as to how far they may supplement the Mosaic account.

It will probably be some few months before my researches are sufficiently advanced to publish them in full; meanwhile the interest which I know the public feel in these discoveries must be myexcuse for thus endowners and imperfect notice in your columns. When my investigations are completed I will publish a full account and translation of these Genesis legends, all of which

Editorial Comments of the London Daily Telegraph,

March 4. CHALDEAN ACCOUNT OF CREATION. We have the pleasure of announcing to the public this morning, by a letter received from Mr. George Smith, one of the most remarkable and interesting discoveries yet made in connection with Assyrian researches. It is, indeed, difficult to conceive what imaginable record or document could be considered more remarkable and interesting than the one in question; and our sat staction is not unreasonably augmented by the fact that the precious relic thus brought to light forms part of the collection of tablets which Mr. Smith's labors enabled us to present to the British Museum. It had already been no-tified that, in addition to the texts already de-ciphered upon the Deluge and other Scriptural narratives, this accomplished scholar had lately found an account of the buildFall, and Curse, inscribed, like all these early Assyrian records, in arrow-headed writing on those burnt cakes of clay with which the public has now grown familiar. Mr. Smith relates the

those burnt cakes of olay with which the public has now grown familiar. Mr. Smith relates the circumstances of this singular trouvaille, and they add a new illustration of the good fortune that attends brave effors. He was on the eve of concluding the accavations estrict out for the Daily Telegraph, when he found, among the very latest of the tablete uncerthed a fragment in appearance much like the others, and presenting nothing at first sight in its language worth particular regard. He contented himself with transcribing in his note-book the first few lines of the writing, and then packed it up with the rest for transmission to Eugland. On his return to the Museum, other parts of the collection engaged his attention, and shortly afterwards the recognized value of the results obtained, induced the Government to commission Mr. Smith for a second expedition which was rewarded, as everybody knows, by a fresh and valuable accumulation of succept mulniments. These naturally engrossed his time and toils for a while, till about a month ago, when a more careful examination of the tablet dug up at Kouyunjik in 1873 disclosed to Mr. Smith that ha had before him one among the first pages of that intique history of which the Deluge tablets formed part, containing the Chaldean account of the Creation of the World and of Man, and gard apparently side by side with the Scriptural us ration but in greater detail, and with many additions. By the astonishing skill so often described it these columns Mr. Smith was able to learn from the tablet, thus suddenly become so valuable, continuations of the narrative from various sources, including the former cellection in the Museum, and the result which he announces is a connected text extending from the Creation to the Full and Fransi Curse, two presenting to us an original version of "Genesis" as it was kept on the sacred tablets, an edition prima of such extraordinary import andinterest for all Christianity that the discoverer teclases the finding of this air to table thas increased

the finding of this six's tablet has hereased many times over the value of the cellection which he brought home to us.

A full translation of fness books of chy thus wonderfully preserved, will by and by be given; but time and study are necessary for their careful translation. Meanwhile, however, Mr. Smith has perised enough of the collected slabs to furnish the public this morning. shabs to furnish the public this morning, through our columns, with a general idea of their contents; and the first point which arrests attention is their close general agreement with the Scriptural narrative. Like the Boox of Genesis, these inscribed tablets speak of an earth "without form and void"—a desolate and empty chaos—in the age preceding "the Beginning." Like the Mosaic account, they tell us of an evil agency in rebellion against God, which, after Man had been produced as the noblest an evil agency in rebellion against Gol, which, after Man had been produced as the noblest animated work of the Creation, tempts him to his fall, and causes him to forfeit his ire of Paradise and nigh estate of innocence. But Mr. Smith gives us glumpses of very remarkable additions and expansions which this Chaldean "Book of Giovesta" contains; for example, the primitive chaos is represented as engendering monsters, and the old serpent who tempts the First man has already tecu overturown from on high in a Milenie warfare, "watring in Heaven against Heaven's matchless King." The Satan of Chaldea has, in his representation, the mingled chuncteristics of the Aryan Indra, the Greeina Jupiter, and the Zoroastrian Ahriman, "riding in a chariot Zorosetrian Ahriman, "riding in a chariot through celestral space, surrounded by the storms, with the lightning physing kefore him, and welding a thunderbolt as a weapon." Most and wielding a thunderbolt as a weapon." Most carious, too, is the mention made of a feminine power presiding over Chaos, named Tisalat or Tiamat, in these tablets, and identified by Mr. Smith with the Thalatth of Berosus. The word Thatada or Thalassa is Greek for the sea, and if Tisalat or Thalath may represent the Chaldean idea of a productive force dominating the formless waters of the unfinished planet; producing shapeless things and uncreanized undifferential economs and monads: sill not this

the formless waters of the unimisted planet; producing shapeless things and uncryanized undifferential cozoons and monads; sill not this cast a singular light upon the legand of the foam-born Apincolies, "mother of men?" Will it not have a striking interest even for Darwinians, who may discover in the most ancient of written cosmogonies something to show that the idea of the "Ascidian," from which, following their great leader, they trace human existence, is, after all, 4,000 years old? The Aphrodice or sea-born vous of the Greek, is the Ishtar, Ashtaroth, or Assarts of Assyria and Phenneia; and this word "Talastu," in Berosus, if a translation from the Chaldean term, has obviously curious rapport with "the waters" over which we are told the Spirit of God moved. Besides all this, the Kouyunjik tablets embrace a relation of the origin of evil, of the fall of the wicked angels, the nature of the serpent, and the aspect of the indeveloped world.—all omitted or merely glanced at in the Peristateuchal text,—which, lowever, resemble the Chaldean version more nearly than does that of Berosus. Could anything be of more absorbing novelity to the theologians, scholars, archaologists, and scientific men of Christendom? A commendator says of

logians, scholars, archaeologists, and scientific men of Christendom? A commenstor says of Whatever the primitive account may have been from which the earlier part of the Book of Genesis was copied, it is evident that the brief narration given in the Pentatruch omits a number of incidents and explanations,—for instance, as to the origin of evil, the fall of the americs, the wickedness of the serpent, etc. Such points as these are included in the Cunsiform narrative; but of course I can say little about them until I prepare full translations of the legends.

The markstye on the Assyrian tablets com.

The markstye on the Assyrian tablets come in the control of the Book of Genesis; that he saw a knife in his hand.

The proper and interest and an importance to which no other document of antiquity can pretain the beautiful to the death, world, it is the oldest which laysany claim to being a trustworthy history. If he religious books of other nations make any pretensions to vite with it in antiquity, in all other respects they are immeasurably inferior. Genesis is neither like the Vedas, a collection of hymns more or less window at the time. the first eleven chapters of the Bookof Ger sublime; nor like the Lendarest, a philosophic speculation on the origin of all things; nor like the Yin-king, an unmittiligine jumble whose expositors could twist it from a cosmological essay into a standard treatise on strical philosophy. It is easily our according to the beginning

phy. It is only our record of the beginning of things, however interpreted."

And here, on a sudden, is an account parallel with it all, and probably drawn from the same original source as that wherefrom the pages of Scripture derived, under Providence, their hisherto solitary narrative! On the eve of closing that newly-opened tomb of Empre at Kouyunjik a lucky touch of pick-ax or shovel recovers for the unwriting averaged and herough him for a licky touch of pick-ax or shovel recovers for the unwitting excavator, and through him for humanity, what we may call be 'follo edi-tion," with the imprimatur of antiquity, of the very first legands of our rate. We do not know what incident in the records of research equals the singularity and ronauce of these discoveries. Precious tomes of classical lore have been revealed from worm-caten palimp-sests; vellow and faded parchimets have yielded have been revealed from worn-eaten palimpsests; yellow and faded parchmeats have yielded
upexpected faces of history; but this digging up
of a king's library in the dust of thirty centuries, and finding in it the clar and legible
story of the Beginning, as Abraham heard it in
Ur, and the Pentatouch repeated it,—under circumstances, too, so full of chame, apparently,
that the enterprise seemed to miny one of little
hope beforchand, and its success almost incredible,—is passing sittange. Nor could anything
have preserved for us so valiable a possession except these same Assyrianshards of clay,
which, with their inceriptions, were really all but
superichable. Stone, marble, netal would have
long ago in such circumstances have lost the fine
impressions given by the Chaldean priests; but
these books of clay, once put through the fire,
have remained absolutely unsitered, and the
famous Assyrian of our Museum reads them as
easily as did the surbes of Assurbanipal! When
he has fally deciphered the passent treasures of
his toil, we shall be masters of the actual record
as the Kings of Nineveh receved and inscribed
it; we shall all possess the verial lections of the
Mosaic cosmogony, copied, to doubt, generation
after generation, from immesurably ancient traditions. It is of the deepest importance, we
think, that the authorities of the Museum, and
even the Government itself, should direct that
henceforth no trivial departmental duties shall
distract the attention of the scholar, to whom so
much is due, from the impertant task of editing
liseae extraordinary discoveries.

FROM THE PINERIES. sests; yellow and faded parchinests have yielded

FROM THE PINERIES.

Oshkosh, Wis., March 22.—Reports from the Voif River pineries show that the total log-crop this season will not exceed 120,000,000 feet. This is about the same as last year's product, while the number of firms and men engaged has been much greater. Owing to the deep snows, cold weather, and bad roads, the winter has been very unfavorable to logging. The amount of old logs in this city and in the adjacent streams, which will reach the mills before the new crop, is estimated by good judges at 20,000,000 feet, estimated by good judges at 20,000,000 feet, but this will not supply the mills for more than half the time. Consequently, as the new crop cannot reach market earlier than July I, the approaching season does not augur very favorabir. Several large establishments in this city and Fond du Lac will not start up until several weeks ister than usual, and one or two will remain idle all season. Still, impermen are sanguine and hope for good prices. One sale of sixty car-loads a day or two since was made at a slight alwance over ruling slikes was made at a slight advance over ruling prices, and several others have been made since then at an advance. The recent advance in the Minneapolis market has helped the market nere, and the lumbermen anticipate a good business as soon as spring trade opens.

ural narratives, this accomplished scholar had lately found an account of the building of the Tower of Babel and the Confusion of Tongues. But that which he has now revealed is no less than a long, copious, and nearly complete narrative of the Beginning of the World, the Creation of Man, his Temptation,

THE GOETZE CASE.

Trial of Joseph Tanzey for Murder. The Evidence Proves to Be Very Weak.

He Is Acquitted.

About two years ago THE TRIBUNE chronicled

About two years ago Ther Thibure chronicled the murdering of Albert Goetze, at a saloon, No. 792 South Haisted street.

The unfortunate victim was stabbed in the right side of the neck, severing the jugnlar vein, and died in a few minutes in the presence of a danging-party of which he had been one. Very little light has been throw nupon the traged dy, notwithstanding that the greatest efforts have been made. During the following day, March 18, 1878, several parties were arrested, charged with the crime, but upon examination before the Cornore's jury were dismissed, it is a so advised by his friends. When a street of the arrested parties. "Luke" Healy, a man who has always borne the warst possible reputation, it was thought a boy named Joseph Tanzey, who was with him a boy named Joseph Tanzey, who was with him as the saloon the fatal night, was the guilty one, which resulted in this being released, and his developed the Cornore's jury were dismissed, in a boy named Joseph Tanzey, who was with him as the saloon the fatal night, was the guilty one, which resulted in this being released, and his developed the cornore is purposed to the concern of the saloon the fatal night, was the guilty one, which resulted in this being released, and his developed the cornor is under the manned of the murder, but was not concealed. He came Chicago from New York when about 8 years of a go.

Each of the arrested parties were a worked to the jury without argument, which, after an absence of a few minutes, returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

The case was taken on a source of the good character of the

December last, when he was found and arrested in St. Louis under the name of William John-sob. Since his arrest he has been in the County Jail awaiting trial on an indictment returned by the Grand Jury for murder. His case was reached yesterday in the Criminal Court, Judge Williams presiding A. S. Trude appeared for the prisoner, and C. H. Reed for the people. After spending several hours in impaneling a jury, the examination of

was the first witness called by the prosecution. He testified that he beld a post-mortem examination of the body of Albert Goetze on the morn ing of the 18th of March, 1873. He found a severe wound on the right side of the neck, which

vere wound on the right side of the neck, which must have been made with a sharp instrument by a thrust. The wound lod to the deceased's death, without doubt.

ANNA HAYMSTER

was the next witness: She knew the defendant and also the deceased. At the time of the murder she lived at No. 792 Haisted street, and gave a ball St. Fatrick's night at her saloon. Goetze was at the ball early, but Tanzev never came until about 4 o'clock in the morning. A party came in with Tanzev, and at the time Goetze was sitting in a window with a woman near the bar. The woman remarked to Goetze that Tanzev was committing a nuisance in the room, when Goetze took hold of him and pushed him out of the door. Goetze returned in a moment and fell the door. Goetze returned in a moment and fell on the floor, bleeding. When Tanzey was pushed from the room his friends followed him. She did from the room his friends followed him. She did not see who stabled deceased, and did not see any one with a knife. She was tending the bar at the wise, and, when Goetze came in and fell bleeding, his brother came to him. Cross-examined: She saw Luke Realy follow Goetze when he was pushing Tanzey out of the room. He pushed him, and followed him out in the street. Tanzey did not resist as he was being plit out. There was no fighting inside the salooh.

REINHOLD GOECZE, EINHOLD GOETZE, a brother of the deceased, was next sworn:
He was with Albert Coetze at the dance at Haymeyer's saloon. He have Tanzey, but did not see him in the saloon. He saw the fracas and rushed to the door, and there saw Tanzey with a knife in his hand standing beside the door. His brother had been stabled then, and

door. His brother had been stabled then, and was in another brother's arms. Healy at the same time was in the saloon, and whee he came out on the showalk Tanzey tried to stab him.

*Criss-examined: Did not see Tanzey surite at the deceased, but after the stabling saw him with a knife in his right hand. He did not see Healy until he was going out of the room where the fracas was. Healy went out of the door just shead of him. The deceased was stabled while standing in the door. There was no disturbance in the saloon. He did not remember stating to any officers that Healy murdered his brother, nor of saying in the Police Court that he struck Healy over the head with a glass when he was going for a doctor to dress as brother's wound, nor that he saw a knife in his hand.

window at the time.

Cross-examined: When Tanzey was pushed out of the saloon his friends followed him. She

expositors could twist it from a cosmological saw the decoased on a beer table, and the crossay into a standard treatise on strical philosophy. It is only our record of the beginning of was upon him, striking him in the face. Tan was on the outside of the building at the time

was on the outside of the building at the time.

FRED GOETZE

was the next witness: He was at the dance and saw Tanzey and Healy come in the saloon together. They called for liquor, and, after they had drank, several other parties came in and drauk. Tanzey said to the crowd. "There are seven or eight in our crowd, and one of us must die to-night." Directly his attention was called to Tanzey's indecent conduct, and he saw deceased take hold of him and force him out of the door. In a moment the deceased turned around, and he saw the blood issuing from his neck. The deceased went to a table, and laid across it. The flow of blood increased, and witness went to him and took him in his arms. Healy was in another part of the room when the stabbing took place.

Cross-examined: He heard no angry words between the deceased and Tanzey, and did not see Tanzey etrike. He did not see Any fighting in the saloon. He did not see Healy and others pushing the deceased out while he was pushing pushing the deceased out while he was pushing Tanzey.

Tanzey.

SERIOT, O'DONNELL

was sworn: He saw Luke Healy the morning of
the murder. His head was cut. He never knew
Tanzey, but searched for him, but could not find
him. Cross-examined: He saw Reinhold Goetze at

Gross-examined: He saw Reinhold Goetze at Healy's residence the morning after the murder. He pointed to Healy, and said he was the man who killed his brother. This was in the presence of several persons. Goetze had told him before that he could identify the murderer by a wound which he (Goetze) had made upon his head with a beer-glass. He was positive that he could not be mistaken, and he arrested Healy upon the evidence of Goetze.

The Court then took a recess for thirty minutes, the jury being furnished with lunch in the jury-room.

At the expiration of the recess the jury was adain called, and the examination was resumed.

OFFICER GEORGE HEINTENAN
was sworn: He was on the regular police force.

was sworn: He was on the regular police force. He had known the accused for some years. He saw him first after the murder at \$\frac{1}{2}\$t. Louis in a printing office, where he was known as William Johnson. When he arrested him he denied that he had ever been in Chicago, or that he knew anything of the murder of Goetzs. In bringing him here he wanted to know what would be done with him. He was frightened very badly, and finally told the witness about his attending the ball. He remembered being thrown out of the saleon, and that Healy was also thrown out, and protended not to know anything else about the affair, but confessed that he had a kuife with him that evening.

Cross-tramined: Tanzey was willing to come to Chicago, and said he would give no trouble. He did not examine Tanzey was villing to come to Chicago, for the reason that he thought the evidence was sufficient against him to convict him. Tanzey told him that he staved around Chicago four or five days after the murder, and knew the officers were looking for him. He wanted to give himself up, but was advised not to do so.

The prosecution here rested the case, when

upon the case.

Was then called: He was at the saloon when Gotze was killed. He saw the deceased take hold of Tanzey and push him out of the door. Tanzey did not come in again, but Gostze did. He afterward saw a general fight in the saloon in which the deceased and Healy were the principals. He did not see any one with a knife or any one stab the deceased. Patrick Kearney was next called, and repeated the testimony of the last witness.

Michael Zimmer, Patrick O'Neil, Timothy Carroll, Thomas O'Neil, the prisoner's father, and Mis. Cook testified to the good character of the accused.

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND & ST. LOUIS.
The complicated affairs of the Rockford, Rock
Island & St. Louis Bailroad Company came up
vesterday in different ways before both Judges
Drummond and Blodgett. The former was occupied with a petition of R. H. Porter witnesses commended, the court-room being to have turned over to him a crowded with anxious spectators.

bered, begun suit in New York to recover about \$245,000 from H. H. Boody, its former Treasurer, who, it is charged, had embezzled that amount. The Receiver stated that Mr. Boody's attorney had made an affidavit saying that Boody was an old man, 59 years of age, and that he was insolvent, and depending on his daily work for support. The Receiver alieges in his perition the prosecution of the suit against Boody would cost \$3,000; that R. R. Cable and H. H. Kennedy had given a bond in the suit in the sum of \$20,000 to Henry Curtis, Jr., and that the Railroad Company had transferred to Curtis some valuable land in trust to secure the sureties, and this property could not be obtained until the bonds were cancelled. Although nothing could be realized from Boody personally, his nephew, D. A. Boody, had offered to convey to the Company a 3,207-5,600 interest in 570 acres of coal land in Fenneylvania which was valued at \$150,000, to pay the costs, release the sureties and the property, if necould release the sureties and the property, if accould have a full release of the claims against his uncle. The Receiver thought this would be an advantageous compromise, for the further reason also that if Boody's affairs were adjusted the Company could get his evidence and account books, which were of great value in the adjustment of some heavy claims of Max and Henry Bridge, Leo Lehman, and Jacob H. Schiff,

CALIFORNIA FREIGHT RATES.

The General Freight Agents of the Chicago,
Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago, Buriington &
Quincy, and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads,
met Mr. E. P. Vining, General Freight Agent of
the Union Pacific Railroad, "at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday, for the purpose of agreeing upon new freight rates from this city to San Francisco. Owing to the gobbling-up of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company by Jay Gould, and placing it under the same management as the Union Pacific, with which it had heretofore been at war, the rates from New York to San Francisco were largely increased. No change was made at that time in the rates from Chicago and St. Louis to San Francisco. Consequently it was found out that it was more advantageous for New York merchants to ship their goods to for New York merchants to ship their goods to Chicago, and have them reshipped from here to San Francisco, than to ship them direct from New York. Much disastisfaction was expresed on this account by the New Yorkers. Mr. Gould, therefore, delegated Mr. E. P. Vining to come to this city to interview the General Freight Agents of the Iowa pool lines connecting with the Union Pacific at Council Bluffs, and to get them to raise the rates from Chicago also. These arents met. as stated above, vesterday, and disthem to raise the rates from Chicago also. These agents met, as stated above, yesterday, and discussed the matter at considerable length. Mr. Vining insisted upon making the rates from Chicago and St. Louis the same as from New York. To this the Chicago agents objected, but they had finally to submit, as Mr. Vining would accept no compromise. The new rates adopted are almost twice as high as those charged heretofore. They are as follows: First class, \$5; second class, \$4; third class, \$3; fourth class, \$2.50; Class A, \$2.25; Class B, \$2; Class C, \$1.75; Class D, \$1.50. These rates will go into effect March 31.

It is not believed that these rates can be maintained, as they are decidedly unjust to the microhants of Chicago and St. Louis. Mr. Vining stated to a Tribung reporter last evening that he did not think that they could be maintained any length of time.

EASTERN RATES TO COME DOWN.
Though the passenger rates to the East have been down to the lowest figures during the last few weeks, owing to the war between the Baltimore & Onio and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, still the freight-rates to the East had thus far been firmly maintained by all the roads, including the two contesting lines. It now, however, looks as if the freight-rates are also destined to tumble, as the Baltimore & Ohio has decided to adhere to the tariff no longer. The agent of the road claims that, when the Comdestined to tumble, as the basismore & Onto has decided to adhere to the tariff no longer. The growth is the officers were looking for him. He wanted to give himself up, but was advised not to do so.

The prosecution here reside the case, when Mr. Trude commanced the examination of witnesses for the defense.

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nothing was elicited tending to throw any light thement, and it is stated that peace will be do-upon the case.

TEST CASE UNDER THE ILLING'S LAW.

Special Depatch to The Chicago Tribine.

SPEINDFIELD, Ill., March 22.—At orney-General Edsall is engaged in the preparation of his argument to be made before the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the State of United States in the case of the State of Illinois vs. Munn & Scott, of Chicago, for a vio-lation of the Warehouse law of 1871. The case was originally heard in Cook County, and result-ed in a verdict for the State, and a judgment for

OMANA, March 22.—In contradiction of the statement telegraphed to California and other papers, Dr. Miller, editor of the Heraid anys there is no ground for the statement that the Herald is now or ever has been opposed to the work of relief except that it had exposed and denounced attempts at impositions which Gen. Ord and the Commission have done their utmost to prevent. The *Herald* said that the necessities of the people had been exaggerated. The necessity for seed-grain is great and undisputed. BLEEDING FROM LUNGS, CATARRH, BRON-CHITIS, CONSUMPTION. A WONDERFUL

The ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND & ST. LOUIS.
The complicated affairs of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Bailroad Company came up yesteday in different ways before both Judges Drummond and Blodgett. The former was occupied with a position of H. H. Porter to have turned over to him a large number of cars. It appeared from the potition that in October, 1819, the Barney & Smith Maguracturing Company had sold conditionally to the Railroad Company some cars valued at \$133.000, on the understanding that the whole purchase-money was paid. One-third was paid in cash, and the remainder secured by notes. Another third was subsequently paid, but before the shance was settled the remainding protes and contract were, July 28, 1871, assigned them to Mr. Forter, the potitioner. A new contract was them made by Forter with the Railroad Company by which the latter agreed to pay rental on the cars until the remaining third of the purchase-money was paid.

A month ago Forter filed his potition stating these facts, and saking to have the cars delivered to him under the original contract was them made by Forter with the Railroad Company by which the latter agreed to pay rental on the cars until the remaining third of the purchase-money was paid.

A month ago Forter filed his potition stating these facts, and saking to have the cars delivered to him under the original contract made with the Manufacturing Company. Judge Druming mon, however, declined to great the prayer of the petition, holding that of the Manufacturing Company and the cars. On the case of the petition of a petition of the petition of petition the purchase and the solitor and contract was the prayer of the petition, holding that of the Manufacturing Company had a will be remembered to the rental that possession of the case of the petition of a petition of a petition of the Petit

ADELPHI THEATRE

TUESDAY, March 25. GALAWEEK Engagement of the Famous Romantic A

E. T. STETSON. THE GREAT STAR OLIO.

First appearance of the Protean Stars, BARNEY and
LIZZIE REVNOLDS.

The Sautism Athletes, CROSSLEY & ELDER.
The Benutrie Lillian SISTERS, in new acts.
Prof. FOX, the Wonderful Bird-Imitator,
HARRY GURR, the Man-Fi-b.
Gamnine snotess of COGILL and COOPER.
The Cild Playeration Type and Great Favorits, CHAR.

The Old Plantation Type and Great Favorite, CHAR-LEY HOWARD, in a new sketch. E. T. STETSON, in Charles Foster's Great Sensaagainst the Company.

An order was accordingly issued by Judge
Blodgett requiring all parties interested to show
cause by March 30 why the proposed compromise
should not be effected.

Mathre 70 MorRioW at 2 p. m.
No other theory in the world has such moderate prices. With a Powerful Dramatic Cast.
PRICES-50, 55c, 55c, 55c, Orchestra Stalls, 75c.
MATINEE TO-MORROW at 2 p. m.
No other thanker to the world has such moderate prices.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. KELLY & LEON'S Minstrel & Burlesque Opera Company.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. First time of the Grand Comic Opera, BARBE BLEUE,

WITH THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH COMPANY In the cast, comprising 80 Ladies and Gentlem STAR LECTURE COURSE.

McCORMICK HALL TO-NIGHT! The great Shakspearean Reader, 620. VANDENHOFF

Last Reading Thursday Night, ADMISSION, 50 OTS. Reserved Seats, 51, for sale or exchange for option tickets at Janson, Motlung & Co.'s. Free West and South Side 'bus tickets. CARPENTER & SHELDON,

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. ANOTHER GREAT PLAY. onday Evening, March El, every evening, and Wednesday Matinee, first time of Lester Waliack's great drams, in six tableaux, THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN

With a splendid cast of characters, and magnificens seemle effects, including the "Ruins of the Elin Town, and "The Leap for Hour." Saturds, March 20, Malines and Evening, an immensabili for the beants of Air. Jas. O'riell, prior to his departure for California. McVICKER'S THEATRE.

BRIEF ENGAGEMENT OF LAWRENCE BARRETT The will appear to his famous personation of JAME IAREBELL, in the beautiful drawn, in four acts, entitle HAREBELL, OR THE MAN O' AIRLIE! dramatic work which has received the laudation of the state of critics is the country, and the applicance of all who elight in refined pleasures and moral benefit. See a secured for every night and Saturday matthes.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BUNE OFFICE.

The Public Library has leased the third and fourth floors of Dickey's Building, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, at \$3,500 a year.

watchman with good city references, elicited answers from 534 applicants,—and it was not much The contract was let yesterday for the erection

of forty buildings on Quincy and Jackson streets, to be occupied after May I by South Water street produce-dealers. Three-fourths of the buildings are leased in advance. Price & Southeast the contract.

A new military club is announced in which French citizons are particularly interested. Meetings are held at the office of Dr. Briard, 188 South Halsted street. Dr. Briard is President, Mr. Tethreau Vice-President, Dr. Croix Secretary. Everybody interested in military erganizations are invited.

An adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the Oakwood Cometery was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Association in the Marine Building, at which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. Y. Scammon; Vice-President, Elliott An-thony; Secretary and Treasurer, W. McKindley.

thony; Secretary and Treasurer, W. McKindley.

The Chicago Board of Lake Underwriters held a meeting vesterday afternoon at the office of Mr. Haistad, on Labelie street near Washington, Vice-President George C. Clarke in the chair. The report of the Committee on the amendment of the by-laws was received and discussed, and finally laid over until the annual meeting of the Board, which will be held on the 23th of this

The Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the charges brought against Grain-Inspector Harver arrived in the city yesterday. On account of the sickness of Mr. Harper and the absence of his chief clerk, they did nothing except to casually examine his records. To-day it is probable that evidence in the case will be heard. The Committee consists of Senators Robinson, Castle, and Smith.

Robinson, Castle, and Smith.

Coroner Dietzsch held an inquest yesterday forenoon over the body of a woman named Henricia Schrenka, living at No. 39 .8eese street, who was found dead. A post-mortem examination was made by the County Physician, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the fects elicited, to the effect that the deceased came to her death from a compression of the brain, superiodoced by a tumor.

The regular meeting of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons was hed last evening in the Grand Pacific Hotel, Dr. Bartlett in the Chair, and a very large number of the members being present. Dr. J. H. Etheridge read a paper on the rapentics, in which he discussed the action of the sulphide of carboa, particularly in the treatment of atomic ulcers and chronic plocrations. The subject was further discussed by Drs. Holister, Powell, and Hydo. Dr. Bevan, from the section on clinical reports, reported several interesting cases of nervous discases, chronic myelitis, and epilepsy. After further miscellaneous business the Society adjourned.

neons business the Society adjourned.

TOWN ELECTIONS.

A ratification meeting of the citizens of the Fifth Ward, to indorse the Citizens' Coion ticket nominated about a fortnight previous, was held yesterday evening at No. 1234 State street. The chair was taken by Mr. D. C. Coleman, and addresses were made by Messrs. William Dorney, Owen Conlan, David Dunn, William Hartman, and others, who indorsed the Citizens' ticket, and by W. James Leary and Thomas Hitton, who went for Tom Folsy. The speeches were not particularly new or interesting, and, after a narrow escape from a free fight over the remarks of the last speaker, the meeting adjourned until some future occasion.

A meeting of citizens of the Eighth and Ninth Wards was held last night at No. 436 West Twelfth street, to consider nominations for the approaching municipal election. A crowd of about thirty collected towards 9 o'clock, and the meeting was organized by calling Mr. William Frazer to the chair. The fact was then developed that the meeting was called simply to bring

Mr. Rasu thou made an almost precisely similar announcement in regard to the office of Assessor. Mr. Ed Neal their caught the ball of discussion and said he was after the Clerkship of the West Side. Other announcements of the kind were made, but the speech-making was all of the kenonic order, and the meeting soon assumed rather a convivial appearance, quite unlike a political demonstration.

Town politics in the West Division are decidedly mixed. That no Convention will be held is simest certage. As extended interview with Mr. Rafferty has definitely sottled the question that he will be a candidate for re-election to the position of Assessor is alone the only thing which will command a faithful discharge of the dunies. The assessment made by the Board of Equalization, especially as to railroads, he fiercely denounces, and as a matter of public good, be timized by a merely denounces, and as a matter of public good, be timized by a faith of the control of the will be his Supervisor, Mr. Rafferty his Assessor, and Mr. Thomas J. Fitzgerald his Town Clerk. Mr. James Lynch, ex-Supervisor is in the field for Supervisor. William Spencer announces himself in the field as Collector. Joseph Reily will probably appear in his ticket as a candidate for Town Clerk, It is presumed that the ticket which will trouble O'Brien will be composed as follows: Collector, David Hallman; Assessor, Cornoling Rwan; Sapervisor, Matt Murphy; Town Clerk, John O'Brien.

WEST ECOL CONTINISHON MERCHANTS.

A meeting of the West Side commission merchans was held vesterday afternoon at the corner of the Mest Side commission merchans was held vesterday afternoon at the corner of the Mest Side commission merchans was held vesterday afternoon at the corner of the Mest Side commission merchans was held vesterday afternoon at the corner of the Mest Side commission merchans was held vesterday afternoon at the corner of the Mest Side commission merchans was held vesterday afternoon at the corner of the Mest Side commission merchans was held vesterday afte

cepted ov him. They were then offered as follows:

Wieseras, It has been already decided that a large number of the commission merchants of this city are to change their locations during the coming season, and we believe it advisable that parties in the same line of business should be as nearly located together as possible; therefore, Heenerd, That Meesra, Herter, Thompson, and Orvis be constituted a committee to confer with property-connecting parties for members of this Convention.

Here red, That this Committee be instructed to inform themselves as quickly as possible of the terms of rout and ionation of stores.

Heavend, That the aforesaid Committee be empowered as call another meeting of this body, for the purpose of making a report of their investigations.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Thompson, in order to obtain a test vote, moved that it was the sense of the meeting that if reasonable terms could be obtained they would remain on the West Side. The question was put, and the result was 18 affirmative to 10 negative votes.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned subject to

reas put, and the result was 18 affirmative to 10 negative votes.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Committee.

University of Michigan.

A meeting of the graduates of the University of Michigan resident in this city was held yesterday to consider the question of the formation at Ann Arbor of an Alumans Association of that University. After some consultation on the subject, it was resolved to forward to the Medical Alumni of the College the following letter:

CERCASO, March 22.—To the Medical Alumni of the College the following letter:

CERCASO, March 22.—To the Medical Alumni of our Alumnian in association of the Alumni of our Alumnian in association of the Alumni of our Alumnian in association of the Alumnian to the College to the Alumnian of the Terming in association of the Alumnian out of 700 physicians in Chicago, only nine are graduates of the University of Michigan from the Medical Department. In response to a call in the morning papers, most of us have met in the Chul-Room of the Tremont House, and herewith send our best wishes to the class about to leave the University, and a hearty greating to those of the Alumni that are enabled to attend this the first meeting at Ann Arbor. Fully realizing the labor research in ferming an association, we extend a willing ment and an open land for the furthersnee of so no-

THE PROTECTION LIFE.

NE. SHUPELDT REPLIES.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, March 18.—I have charged this corporation to be the most unmitigated fraud of modern times. I have adduced proof in support Lake and Dearborn streets, at \$3,500 a year.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Taisune Duilding), was at 8 a. m., 22 degrees; 10 a. m. 25; 12 m., 27; 3 p. m., 33; 6 p. m., 30; 8 p. m.. 29.

William O'Brien. Constable for Justice Hinsdale, emphasically denies the allegations of one John Henry, published in The Taisune, and save he will make it warm for Hinsdale's cierk in a few days.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO. March 18.—I have charged this corporation to be the most unmitigated fraud of modern times. I have adduced proof in support of the charge, and mean to adduce more. I do not intend that my attention shall be diverted from the object in view by engaging in any controversy as to my personal character, as that is a matter of no consequence to the public. This corporation cannot defend itself by trying me. I may be a blackmailer, and may be a lunatic; but how that proves that this corporalunatic; but how that proves that this corpora-tion did not issue twenty-five millions of fraudu-lent policies and tax its honest policy-holders to pay the death losses under them is beyond my

tophiles who writes letters over Mr. Hilliard's came and that will end this part of the controversy He says he has a letter from me "demanding to know whether they will pay by to-morrow as 12 o'clock," and from this draws the inference that I was claiming money from the Company on my personal account. The simple facts are that a policy, under which a loss had occurred, was a policy, under which a loss had occurred, was sent to me in my professional character as a lawyer for collection. I notified the Company and demanded payment of this policy. If that makes me a blackmailer, I must plead guilty to the charge. It is, perhaps, to be regretted that so reputable aman as Mr. Hilliard should permit bis name to be used as a figure-head by the sharpers who are now running this concern, and if he was aware of the fact that these parties only keep him in his place on account of his character, and have repeatedly admitted such to be the fact, it is probable that he would not permit his name to be signed to public letters about which hang so many odors of the Penitentiary.

would not permit his name to be signed to putlic letters about which hang so many odors of
the Penitentiary.

The men engaged in this business make continuous protestations of their desire to serve
the public by furnishing insurance at cost; they
have no personal interests to subserve; they
want to make no money out of it—not a cent; it
is all for the benefit of the poor widows and
fatherless children. No person with symmathetic
nerves can read their paper without shedding
tears. They are so thoughtful and so disinterested in providing a means by which the poor
bereaved can get a crust of bread. But let us
take a look inside the office, when no policy-holders are present, and see whether those fellows
are nikely to weep much at a funeral.

Extract of a letter from Martis Ryan, Secretary of the Company:

I may say, however, that I am determined to throw
Maggins "before I leave. The plan is this: The
Edwards party is red-hot, think it is the biggest thing
out of jail, and want to get control. I agreed to get
out \$30,000 of Harden's backers' suck, which I have
done; this leaves two vacancies in the Bard.—L. A.
Hilliard and Baies. We will have a special meeting of
the Board to elect Edwards and his friend, who is to
take Bond's place as Treasurer. They have promised
to coost Harden.

There are over seventy deaths now, and more
coming in every day, and I can't, for the life of ms,
see how the Company can pull through. But Edwards
and his friends are wealthy and influential, and will
move heaven and earth to keep affoat.

Edwards will try the desperate remedy you suggested, which may help to pay up exit ing losses, but it
will be a bad record to face in the field.

Now, if this was "the biggest thing out of
fail." and Edwards and his party were so "red-

will be a bad record to face in the field.

Now, if this, was "the biggest thing out of jail," and Edwards and his party were so "red-hot to get control of it," what was the motive? Is there anybody fool enough to believe that there was nothing but pure benevolence behind that movement, and that they were actuated solely by the desire to give to the poor, suffering human race life-insurance at cost? If there is a policy-holder in the Protection who has indulged in this delusive belief, he will now see that, while there is an appearance of fairness on the surthere is an appearance of fairness on the sur-face, there is yet an undercurrent of devility in this concern which will sconer or later bring all who have paid their money into the pool to

company a fraud? I have stated the outrage perpetrated on its honest policy-holders by the swindle in the State of Ohio, under which the Company sold 5 000 blank policies for \$1 each. I have stated, and repeat, that it holds out, when a loss occurs, that it has only about 8,000 policy-holders, when in fact it has unwards of 12,000, and the money collected from the surplus goes somewhere else than to the payment of the policy.

Proof: On the 27th of February, 1873, it issued about thirty collected towards 9 o'clock, and the meeting was organized by calling Mr. William Frazer to the chair. The fact was then developed that the meeting was called simply to bring out some of the candidates, and allow them to address the voters of the wards. Mr. Kincade was first called for, but could not be got to talk out in meeting until his friends shoved him up almost by main force, when he announced that he was a candidate for the office of Supervisor, and hoped his friends would vote for him. Mr. Ryan then made an almost precisely similar announcement in regard to the office of Assessor. Mr. Ed Neal then caught the ball of discovering the company of the company, in which the people have

and his achievements have demonstrated a very fine condition. He has done some remarkable work in the way of practice lately, but it is the general opinion that he will have a hard job to beat "Dump" at the odds given.

Both men are so extensively known, and there has been such a strong desire to bring them together, that the match excites an extraordinary interest.

ANOTHER FIZZLE.

MESSAS. WOODMAN AND BUTT DISCOMPITED.

The Committee appointed by the Common Council to aid the Communistic arx in their proposed investigation of the Relief and Aid Society met yesterday morning by agreement in the Relief and Aid Society rooms. The Communists failed to show up, and the Aldermen consumed the time in a rambling talk about affairs in general, and listened to a minute explanation as to how the books and other accounts of the Society were kept, volunteered by Supt. Trusdell. The meeting was almost entirely informal, and, as the books were not at the time in the building, the Committee adjourned to meet at the same place

ANOTHER FIZZLE.

Committee adjourned to meet at the same place at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. The Aldermen wandered back to the City-Hall and were there wandered back to the City-Hall and were there met by Dr. Butt, of the Communist Committee, who politely informed them that if they thought the Communist Committee were dead they were very much mistaken.

Ald Quira informed him that their Committee had been repudiated by the majority of the Commune, at their meeting in the Turner Hall.

Commune, at their meeting in the lumber Hall.

Dr. Butt reptied that although the Commune had cast overboard a majority of the Committee, and stuck close to Leopold Teller, nevertheless the Committee had been appointed for a certain purpose, and they could not be disbanded until their mission had been fulfilled.

Ald, Quirk was of the opinion that the functions of the Council Committee ended with the Ald, Quirk was of the opinion that the functions of the Council Committee ended with the
repudiation of the Communist Committee, as
his Committee had merely been appointed to
shadew and protect the Communist Committee,
who had no right to demand an investigation of
the Relief and Aid Society.

Dr. Butt was of a different opinion. The
Relief and Aid Society Directors had already acquiesced in the proposed investigation, to the
members of the Communist Committee, and, it
they want back on their own words, he knew his

they went back on their own words, he knew his remedy.

Aid. Quirk remarked that their remedy was simply the remedy of any other private person.

The fielief and Aid Society were liable to no one other than the State, except a slight and nominal sheddings to the Common Council. nal obedience to the Common Council.
Ald. Stout said: "You bear me, Dr. Butt; you will nover investigate the Relief and Aid Society's doings unless you are backed by the Coun-

cil."

The Doctor then amounced that he, together with Mr. Woodman, the only other amicable member of the Committee, would visit the Belief and Ald Society and ascertain, whether or not they were to be allowed to make the investigation. The subject here ended until near 30 clock, when The Thriume reporter noticed the two valiant redoubtables bearing down on the Belief Society's headquarters. Mr. Prusdell was found in the rear office and was presented with the Communistic card by one of the clerks about the office. He unhesitatingly invited the Committee to advance and say what they wished as speedily to advance and say what they wished as speedily

to advance and say what they wished as speedily as possible, as he was very busy.

Afr. Woodman—Mr. Trusdeil, we have called to-day to ascertain when we will be allowed to proceed with the investigation.

Mr. Trusdeil—Under the instructions from my Board, I cannot let you do it at all. In the first place, your Committee were only accorded that privilege in conjunction and under the leadership of the Council Committee.

Dr. Butt—Well, the Board have already recognized us, and we wish to proceed with the investigation.

Mr. Trusdell—In regard to that you will be Mr. Trusdell—In regard to that you will be obliged to consult the proper authorities. I suppose you have read the resolutions a lopted by the Board at their last meeting. For anything that I can do for you individually I am always at your command, but according you any privileges beyond those accorded to the general public, is entirely beyond my control.

Dr. Butt—But you remember, sir, that when the Council Committee and our Committee visited the Board, it was unanimously agreed to less investigate.

us investigate.

Mr. Trusdell—I remember nothing about it;
rou must see the proper authorities. I am under instructions. Mr. Woodman—Can you explain the acts of

your predecessor? (handing Mr. Trusdell a copy of the 1871 report of the Society, open at the

of the 1871 report of the Society, open at the following clause:)
The books of the respective departments of our Paymaster, Cashier, Purchasing Bureau, and Auditing Committies, are always open to the public.

Mr. Trusdell (closing the book)—I am not responsible nor supposed to know anything about the doings of my prodecessor, nor can I attend to your questions much longer, as I am pressed exceedingly with business.

Mr. Woodman—Will you interpret that clause, which I have just pointed out to you?

Mr. Trusdell—Gentlemen, I cannot attend to

Mr. Trusdell—Gentlemen, I cannot attend to you now: you must not consume my time.
Dr. Butt—I would suggest that you inform the Board that we have called on them for this purpose, and that we will await an answer until next Saturday noon.
Mr. Trusdell—Gentlemen, I am not the party you wish to see. If you wish to notify the Board you should do so to them in person. The next meeting of the Board occurs next Monday seeining.

br. Butt—Then we will meet with the Board.
Mr. Trusdell—But you will not be allowed; the meetings of the Board are strictly private.
Dr. Butt—Ah! we are cut off already from

overvibing.

Mr. Woodman (pointing again to the report)—
Then you repudiate this?

Mr. Trasdell—I know nothing about it.

Mr. Woodman—Will you have the kindness to inform the Board that we have been here, and that we are awaiting a more appropriate to the property of th that we are awaiting a more satisfactory answer than that of the resolution of last week? Mr. Trusdell—I will be happy to do so. Good-

The redoubtables then moved off, Mr. Wood-man remarking as he left the building, "With all due respect to Supt. Trusdell and the position he occupies, I would simply remark that in my opinion the king has for once been checkmated by a pawn."

ANDREAS HUMMER.

of all the suicides which have occurred in this city, not one has been so sad and singularly unaccountable as that of Andreas Hummer, at Kuhn's Hotel, the details of which were given in yesterday's paper. The suicide was a most ex-cellent workman, of good habits, and with fair prospects before him. He was engaged to be married to Miss Caroline Brummel, a fine-lookyears—a native of Mecklenburg. She is employed at the bakery and confectionery store of L. Livingston, No. 180 Milwaukee avenue, where Hummer worked for two years. Mr. Livingston BILLIARDS.

MATCH RETWEEN SLOSSON AND RETRES.

The challenge of George Slosson, published in The Thisuxe of Sunday, in which he offered to play sny of the player named as contestants in the tournament for 5500, giving olds of 100 points in 600, has found an immediate accept. The player who is tempted to meet the youthful expert upon these terms is Chicago's old favorite in billiard circles, the hero of many s match which has caused great local entitusiasm, "Dump "Rhines, Frank Farker visited Slosson at Tom Foley's rooms yeared as a secretary afternoon, and accepted the challenge in behalf of Mr. Rhines, and both parties deposited \$125 fortest in the hands of Mr. John A. Hamilo. agreeing to make good the remainder of the stakes to oldsy. "Dump means business, and see the stake to oldsy." "Dump means business, and such as a substable hall to be had, it was the time when the match is to take places, as the time wing the match is to take places, and a suitable hall to be had, it was the impact of the suitable of the company's manufactory, No. 47 and 49 State street; and, as the grashitures to be used in the tournament have not yet been put in, the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. has been designated as the time when it wall commence.

The game is to be played upon a 5x10 table made by the firm above mentioned, supplied with may Pacian & Colleged consistent when the surface of the designation of the stranged to see who is the better may, and no considerations of gate-mony enter into it. The attendance, therefore, will be limited, only those who have received invitations will be ander for about 100 appectators. This feature of the affair will be disappointing to the hosts of friends who would gladly be witnesses of a counsal which will doubtless be close and accentage.

Both sea are in fine practice. Rhines has

for their failure. It is only fair to state that the manner in which the reporter of TAE TRIBUNE received the complete knowledge of the details of the ecurrence was by good luck in hearing of the occurrence, and arriving at the some shortly after the discovery of the body. Mr. Kuhn then went off for the Coroner, and, to prevent any disarrangment of the order othings in the room or the loss of any of the effects of the deceased, gave orders that no one should be admitted into the room until the Coroner arrived. The Coroner did arrive about ten minutes after the reporters bad left, who have only their impatience to blame for their failure, and not young Mr. Kuhn, who could not do otherwise than to obey the instructions that had beet given him.

LOCAL LETTERS.

STEWART AVENUE.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, March 22.—Would you kindly allow a citizen and a taxpayer the privilege of making a few remarks in answer to a conference reported in Sundar's Taxoune, as being held between the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad Company, in connection with the improvement of Stewart avenue by said Railroad Company. In the first place, it is stated in that report that that street is 66 feet wide, and that the Railroad Company occupies il feet for its roadway; and, by making the necessary allowance for sidewalks, there rould consequently be but 81/4 feet on either side for the use of the public, which would, therefore, be of no value. Now, what the exact width is the Railroad Company requires for its tracks, I don't know; but this I do know: that that street is just as wide now as at the time the Common Council granted the right of way on it to the Railroad Commany; and that said Railread Company, in consideration of the granting of said right of way, did contract, bargain, and agree, to enter into good and sufficient bond with the City of Chicago to keep in good bond with the City of Chicago to keep in good repair, whether by macadamizing, planking, or paving, at its own expense, 18 feet, so that teams, wagons, and other vehicles can pass and repass at any and all directions along its line of entrance into said city. Now the ordinances are there, and they are so plain upon that point that it requires neither a Story nor a Blackstone to understand them.

Indeed, from the whole tone of that report and the tracking, and dilly-dallying which the Baard of Public Works have with the Baulroad Com-

Indeed, from the whole tone of that report and the trackins, and dilly-dallying which the Band of Public Works have with the Railroad Company, any person unacquainted with the facts in the case raight be led to think that the citizons and property-owners in the neighborhood of that avenus were clambring for something so unreasonable, or at least so trifling, that even the Board of Public Works, as they say, were unwilling to ask the Railroad Company to comply with their demands, lest by so doing it should only result in filing up their back-yards and basements with mad and slosh at certain seasons of the year. Well, with all due respect for the opinions of those magnates, who still seem to favor the Railroad Company rather than the interests of the tax-pavers, whose servants they are, I think the property-owners and citizens in the neighborhood aforesaid should be the better indges of their own wants.

In the second place, let us see what are the facts in this case. Now the Railroad Company obtained permission to lay its tracks on the aforesaid arone only on the express conditions that i should comply with all the general ordinances then in force with regard to railroads, and with all subsequent ordinances which might se passed in connection with the same, and also keer Eighteenth street in good repair, as afoesaid, for a public thoroughlare. Now at that the that section of the city was very sparsely setted, and, instead of the Railroad Company being obliged to lay down its tracks, on the other for the use of the public, it was allowed to lay it tracks right on the centre of the street, and it has subsequently raised the bed of its tracks, from time to time, until now the tracks are at least 3 feet higher than the original bed of the street, and consequently rised the bed of its tracks, from time to time, until now the tracks are at least 3 feet higher than the original bed of the street, and consequently rised the bed of its tracks to one side or the other, so as to comply with the requirements of the ordinanc

save the Railtond Company the expense of moving its tracks but, to use a common—though not a very classical—expression, "the thing is too thun; it won't stick."

And now, it conclusion, I would say that the citizens of this neighborhood, while granking the Railroad company all the privileges to which is is entitled in that thoroughfare, at the same time, knowing their own rights, they are determined to have them, or fight for them to the bitter end,—take it into the courts if they will, and into the field of politics, too. JUSTICE,

THE TURNER-HALL MEETING.

heading and is the general body of the report, did injustice tomy nationality, myself, and gen-tlemen who have served the public of the Town of North Chicago. Your heading would imply that the assembage was of German and Scandinavian citizens as opposed to citizens of Irish birth, and that he latter class of fellow-citizens were to be excused from our councils. This is absolutely without foundation. No oscracism was spoken or dearned or.

I am further sported as having said that, the Town of North Chicago having been disgraced during the lastiwe years in its local officers, we wanted only taxpayers to fill town offices. This was a mistaken report. I alluded to preceding wrongs. I cheefully accord to Messrs. Patch and Korn and other town officials of the past two years, with some exceptions, that they have done that the assembage was of German and Scandi-

years, with some exceptions, that they have done their duty as dictated by honest and capable judgment. This has nothing to do with what we want hereafter.

A. HOTTINGER. THE CITY-HALL.

The Board of Public Works will advertise tomorrow for the fredging of the shallow places in the river, and also for all the lumber required for their own use during the coming municipal The unclaimed stolen property which had ac-

cumulated in theoffice of the police custodian from the time of the great fire until Jan. 1, 1874, was yesterday sold at auction by W. A. Butters & Co. The sale will occur annually hereafter. The annual tour of inspection among the en-gine houses, which was to have taken place to-

day, has been postponed until Friday at the re-quest of Mayor Cowin. The Mayor. Comptrol-ler, Board of Polcs, and the members of the Committee on Finance and that on Fire and Water, will make the inspection.

The City-Engineer reports that the workmen are steadily reducing the number of frozen fre-hydrants. The number now frozen is about twenty-five. Reports from other eities show that, notwithstanding the great trouble from frozen water-pipes here, we have escaped easier than almost any other Northern town. The Board of Police met yesterday afternoon for the trial of policemen who had failed to-comply with rules and regulations during the past week. The most important case was that of Officer Kutteroff, of the Twenty-second Street Station, for siceping on beat. The temptation to make a pun was too great for the Board, and hence his head was cut off.

Board, and hence his head was cut off.

As far as can be heard from, the southern end of the lake is completely frozen over, clear to the Michigan shore. The Calamet River is partially open, and is the only body of water now clear in that section of the country. As a consequence it awarms with sea-gulla, ducks, and other game. Several of the City-Hall clerks living in that maighborhood report the shooting as excellent.

A private letter received yesterday by a City-Hall clerk from Prof. F. V. Hayden, the emineut geologist and Western explorer, save: "I do not believe there is any gold in the Black Hills. I think it is all a speculation. The read to the Hills is of the worst possible character." Prof. Hayden's word for this in a letter of advice to an intimate friend, is probably as decisive and to the point as could be desired.

The Board of Public Works yesterday opened

an intimate friend, is probably as dectaive and to the point as could be desired.

The Board of Public Works yesterday opened bids: For ismp-posts, Elmo Farbens & Co., \$13; John McArthur, \$10; Union Foundry Company, \$10.75; Clark & Raffen, \$9.95; Orane Bros. \$9.35. For repairing street-ismps, Samuel J. Harmon, 30 cents; John Techan, 35 cents; M. E. Otts and W. Good, \$5 cents; James Geary, 39 cents, were the lowest bidders. For furnishing street-ismps, John Checan to Pitzgeraid, \$3.25; M. E. Otts and W. Good, \$3.49; Charles Hood, \$3.75; Charles D. Siages, circly, First Street Command the highest esteem.

The Convention then adjourned to meet again at the same time and place Thursday.

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this city. An inquiry from the proper authorities revealed the fact that the General had merely gone to New York on a little business of his own,—having some slight connection, perhans, with his forthcoming appointment on the New York Board of Police and Fire Commissioners. He has been paid his full salary (\$10,000) by the Board of Underwriters and the Citizens' Association of this city, and he will return to his office as Consulting Engineer to the Board of Police in about ten days. It is hardly probable that he will return april I, as has been reported, for reasons which even a school-boy might guess.

for reasons which even a school-boy might guess.

That solitary man at the crib condescended to walk once more with his fellow men, and for that purpose walked ashore on the ice yesterday morning. He states that two weeks ago last Sunday he counted 4.000 people who walked out on the ice to view his island residence. When he got up to 4.000 he became so disgusted with human nature that he stopped counting. The ladies and gentlemen visiting him behaved admirably, and admired his abode, but the boys earved and wrote their names all over his mansion. He was forced to tie up the fog-bell on account of their capers, but was discounted by the boys hammering it with chunks of ice, sledge-hammers, and other weapons which they could get hold of. Young America at the crib is a decided novelty, and he wants no more of it. One day last week he perceived an object away to the east which appeared to be a human being struggling to reach the crib, but continually falling prone upon the ice. The day was an extremely wild one on the lake—so wild, indeed, that he was afraid to venture on the ice. All that day he was forced to warch the motions of the object, without being able to reuder any assistance. By nightfall his feelings had become so harrowed up that he could hardly sleep. The next morning the wind had died down, and he residved to set out in search of the unfortunate who seemed thus to be signaling for aid. He went far enough out to ascertain that it was not who seemed thus to be signaling for aid. He went far enough out to ascertain that it was not a human being, but some winged creature which had been unkindly attacked, killed, and eaten by the multitudes of famished sea-gulls.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

No. 145 Fifth avenue is the place from which the Young Men's Christian Association furnish employers with men and boys free of charge. The ladies of the Eighth Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Robev streets, give a

Martha Washington tea-party this evening, be ginning at 7 o'clock. Mr. J. F. Finerty will lecture this evening in the Caledonia Hall, No. 186 Washington etreet. Subject: "Celtic Poetry and Music." The public are cordually iguided.

William E. Griffis, Esq., four years a resident and travelor in Japan, will lecture on Japan in the New Eugland Charch Chapel, North Dear-born street and Delaware place, this evening at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Tickets at the

door.

By request of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, Mrs. M. B. Norton, of Ripon College, Wisconsin, whose address on the "Progress of Missions During the Present Centure" was so well received, will give a second lecture, in which she will consider the "Objections to Christian Missions." The meeting will be in the parlors of the First Congregational Church, this afternoon 44 3 o'clock.

CRIMINAL.

Some thieves watched their opportunity yes erday and carried off four whole pieces of cheviot and one of calico from in front of Manheimer Bros.' store, No. 293 West Madison street. The goods were valued at \$45.

Peter Jacobs, of No. 141 North Morgan street, would like to been the police recover \$145 worth of clothing which some thief relieved him of a few nights ago. The railroad thieves who have been so trouble-

some for some time past detached a car from a freight-train on the Michigan Southern Bailroad aturday night, and were engaged in robbing it when a switch-engine was dispatched for it, and its appearance frustrated the plot. The car was attached to an outward-bound train, and was acopped at Forty-ninh street, while the rest of the train went to Englewood before the car was

missed.

The city officers and clerks, policemen, and Commissioners, and the crowd of bummers who loaf about the old Adams street rookery, were startied by a knock-down argument resterday afternoon; and everybody rusned pell-melt to the acene. Two individuals were quarreling about a grocery bill, and resorted to fisticuffs to settle it. One was knocked into a pool of water, and some blood flowed from the nose of another. The parties escaped arrest in suite of the com-The parties escaped arrest in spite of the con ed efforts of fifteen or twenty pol

SUBURBAN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Trionne:

CHICAGO, March 22.—In your report of the The usually quiet Village of Jefferson was the To the Editor of The Chicago Trionne:

CRICAGO, March 22.—In your report of the meeting of ix-payers held at Turner-Hall, North Side, I an sure your reporter, both in the afternoon about S o'clock, and there is every probability that one man will die. The circumlearned, point to the principal in the assault as a most vicious and dangerous man when under the influence of liquor, as he was yesterday. There was a party of men in Klaus Wulf's sa-

loon, playing pool and drinking beer, and among them were Peter Sear, a young German of 25 years, and John West, a man 32 years old. The latter was engaged in a game of pool, when the former came up, and, in mand tones, made some remarks which displeased West, so that he called Sear a — This

tones, made some remarks which displeased West, so that he called Sear a — This infuriated Sear, and he drew a pocket-knife and rushed upon West. The latter was unable to defend bimself from the blows which were aimed at him with murderous intent, and was stabbed several times, in spite of a vigorous interference by those who were resent, and who received slight wounds in the melee. Sear first struck West just behind the left ear, and made a deep wound, which extended down the neet 3 or 4 inches. This cut is considered very serious, and, unless due precautions are exercised, will result fatally. Another wound was given in the left breast, about an inch long and quite deep. Several other cuts were made about the face and hands, but they were slight.

Immediately after the first wound was inflicted, Sear's uncle, Nichpias Selomon, a farmer, with whom he lives, stiempted to drag him away and was cut severely near one of his eyes. Sear was kept for a moment from attacking West again, but released himself from the grasp of several men, and rushed upon West with redoubled fury and jabbed the sharp weapon into him in the most wicked and butcher-like manuer. Two or three others were cut alightly in their endeavor to prevent the assailant from doing further harm. Finally Mr. Wulf brought the human butcher to terms by a heavy blow in the back of the head, and a Jefferson policoman seized him and took him to the lockup.

West was taken to a drug store, where Dr. Thunder dressed his wounds. He was subsequently sent to his brother's house in the village. He is an American, and until intely has been employed as a driver on the Milwaukee avenue stage lino.

stage line. LAKE. Fleming for Supervisor, which was held yester-day afternoon, did not transact the business it had in hand. Mr. F. A. Woodbury occupied the chair, while Mr. J. B. Thomas, who, by the way was not a delegate, acted as Secretary.

was not a delegate, acted as Secretary.

There were present of the twenty-eight delegates elected only sixteen, as follows: Messrs.

F. A. Woodbury, J. Kelley, H. H. Heedee, J. Constantine, Edward O'Grady, W. W. Goodall, W. Brinkman, W. Pilgrim, C. F. W. Jonns, W. F. Thompson, P. Mullen, P. G. McQuade, P. Delaney, W. Sturm, P. Donavan, and Henry Fredericks.

A little talk ensued about the reason for the absence of the remainder of the delegates, and, after considering everything, it was decided not to make the nominations without a full representation. A motion was made and carried providing for the appointment of a committee to consist of one delegate from each district, with instructions to notify the absent delegates of the desire for their presence at the next Convention.

The Chair appointment the following delegates

ention.
The Chair appointed the following delegate a such Committee: Messrs. W. W. Goodall, Jurim, H. O. Wilson, H. H. Hendee, and C. I

ake place Saturday night, is looked forward to

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Special Departs to The Change Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., March 22.—A young man forerly connected with one of the principal bankg-houses in this city, last evening attempted ing-houses in this city, last evening attempted suicide by taking poison. His girl went home from church with some other fellow, which so worked upon the already somewhat muddled brain of the dashing young gent, that he swalchwed an immense dose of strychpine. His revenge would soon have been complete had not the stomach-pump been brought into use. He now lives, an example to all young men.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 22.—The annual convocation of the Ameient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Masons begins in this city to-morrow. A large attendance is expected, and the exemplification of some of the degrees is expected to surpass any previous efforts of the participating bodies.

Allen, Keith & Co.
The article in Saturday's TRIBUNE on spring business, in referring to a brief interview with one of the gentlemen of the firm of Allen, Keith & Co., wholesale grocers, Nos. 34 and 36 Ran-dolph street, corner of Wabash avenue, omitted reference to an important arrangement recently entered into by the firm by which the super-intendence of the tobacco department of their house, now constituting a special feature of their business, is assigned to Mr. E. F. Mullen, a their business, is assigned to Mr. E. F. Mullen, a well-known agent and operator in tobacco, whose prominent association with the trade as representative of some of the leading mannfacturers of the country has given him the advantage of wide and general relations with the mercantile community. In his new connection with the house of Alien, Keith & Co., Mr. Mullen will continue to represent in the Western markets the justly celebrated goods of J. B. Pace & Co., of Richmond, Va., at factory prices; the "Buda and Biossoms" smoking tobacco of John F. Allen & Co., Richmond, Va., and the several brands of the well-known cigar manufacturing firm of Cichtenstein, Bros. & Co., New York.

ST. CAROLINE'S COURT HOTEL, CORNER WASHIN "St. Caroline's Court Hotel, conner Washington and Elizabeth Streets, Chicago, Dec. 4, 1873.—R. H. Parks, Preprietor of Waukegan Gien Flora Springs: I have been using the Gien Flora Spring water for the last twenty days. I cheerfully can say it is the best water I have ever used. It is a sure cure for dyspepata. It acts directly on the liver and kidneys.

"This is splendid, and I shall continue to use the same. I wish others to have the benefits they will surely derive from the use of this great discovery. In great haste, I am truly and respectfully yours, "D. H. Danoldes," Glen Flora water is for sale by most of the druggists in this city,—is entirely free from sulphate of lime.

The Swell Style
SPRING OVERCOATS
at Nutting's for gentlemen and youths are the very
latest cards of the season. Several hundred on the ounters to select one from. Four hundred at \$10.

Three hundred at \$12, Two hundred at \$15. One hundred at \$20. A. J. Natting, C. O. D. New York Fine Clothler, formen's, youths', boys', and children, 154 and 186 Statestreet, opposite Palmer House.

Ribbons, Filks, &c. Reduced this morning, ribbons at 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, and 15c, which is less than haif price. Look at our \$1 black dress silks. Five hundred cases assorted spring dry goods now opening. Buyers save

Compare goods purchased of us with those bought of other stores at same prices.

Pardridge's, 114 and 116 State street.

The American House.

The wing of the American House, Boston, damaged by fire in November, has been remodeled, and improved by a fire-proof French roof. The new rooms have been refurnished in a manner reflecting great credit on the proprietors, who seem never wearied in supplying every convenience for the comfort and pleasure of their guests, and thus retaining their well-earned hold on the favor of the traveling public.

E. H. Durkee & Co.'s Salad-Dressing-A Luxury at Moderate Cost. For meat and vegetable saiads, combining in per-fection all the requisites of an exceedingly rich and delicious dressing. With it a thoroughly good salad is always assured. Sold by grocers.

Pianos to Rent. A large assortment of superior square and upright instruments. Rent money deducted if purchased. Lyon & Healy, State and Monroe streets.

DEATHS.

STARR. At 637 Milwaukee.av., Freedy, infant son et Francis will take place on the 2dt feet, at 10 cleck a prients of the feet and 15 days.

Funcal will take place on the 2dt feet, at 10 cleck a prients of the family are cordially invited to attend FS Galean and La Crosse papers please copy. SPECIAL NOTICES. For Upwards of Thirty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-fathing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bewels, cares dysenter, and diarrhes, whether acting from teaching or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy.

For all Purposes of a Family Liniment.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases o pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, collected, sprains, and trusteef. For internal and external use Children Often Look Pale and Sick From no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms
without injury to the child, being perfectly warrs, and
free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usally used in worm preparations. Sold by all druggists.

Becents a box.

A balle of hay fell on my foot, mashed the too-nail off. Suffered Jearfully, Applied Giles Liniment Iodids of Ammonia, with instant relief. Also removed a lump from the knee of a valuable horse.

F. GLEASON, of Gleason & Spodgrass, P. GLEASON, and Settle State of Spodgrass, P. GLEASON, and Spodgrass, Depot No. 481 Sixthaw, New York. Only Soc and 31 per bottle. VAN SCHAACK, STILVENSON & REID, Wholessle Agents. CATARRH CURE.

TOWNES UNIVERSAL CATARRH CURE. The most reliable remedy ever offered to the sufferers y this troublesome disease. Taken internally. It cures y acting on the musous membrane, giving tone to the yetem, and removing the causes.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. AUCTION SALES. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., SALESROOMS, 168 EAST MADISON-ST.

TRADE SALE.

THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING, at 9% o'clock,
AT 105 EAST MADISON-ST., SECOND FLOOR DRY GOODS Clothing, Hosiery, Gloves,

LINEN GOODS, HDKFS., PRINTS. BOOTS & SHOES WM, A. BUTTERS & CO., Anotioneers. WEDNESDAY MORNING, March M, at 10 o'clock, ROCKERY, GLASSWARE, Table Cutlery, Carpets, 4c, AT 108 EAST MADISON ST. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By WILKINS, BRUSH & CO., WEDNESDAY, March 34, at 10 at 10, we stall sell, in addition to an immense stock of FURNITURE, CAR-PATS, &c., the contents of a RETAIL GROCERY STORE, Competency a general assortment TEAS, SPICES, SCALES, &c., &c.

CANDY. CANDY ORLEBRATED through out the Union—spreased out the Union—spreased is at 15, 40, 4 60c 50 D.

Address GUNTHER, CONFECTIONER, Chicago. BABY CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Tuesday Morning, March 23, at 9:30 d'clock 84 & 86 Randolph-st., Great Special Furniture Sale

Black Walnut Panel Bedsteads, Walnut Wardrobes, Har Mattresses, Marble-top Dress Bureaus, Marble-top Tables, Walnut Card and Centre Tables, Canvass-top Springs.

Elegant English Body Brussels Carnets In lengths of 35 to 75 yards each BEDDING

Finest quality Wool Blankets, Feather Pillows and Bolsters, Sheets, Spreads, Slipa to. &c., &c. Table Linen, Towels, Napkins, &c. PARLOR FURNITURE. Hair-Cloth Parlor Suits, and Parlor Suits apholstered in Rep, Satin, and Plush. Hair-Cloth, Rep, and Carpot Lounges. Hair-Cloth and Rep Easy Chairs and

Splendid French Plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors. DINING-ROOM FURNITURE. Extension Tables, Black Walnut Caneseat Chairs.
A large stock of Plated Ware. Casters, Krives, Forks. Spoons, Sideboards, Cor. Whatnots, &c.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE. The entire Gas Fixtures of the house, 2, 4, 6, and 8-light Chandeliers, with Globes. Four Nearly New Billiard Tables, Complete, with Balls, Cues, Racks, &c., &c.

THIS IS THE LARGEST SALE OF First-class Furniture Ever made in this city. Is worthy the attention of HO-TEL PROPRIETORS, the Trade, and parties furnish-ing for the Spring.

The Furniture is all of the best quality, made to order by one of the loading manufacturers of the city.

The sale is peremptory for cash, and commons. Tuesday Morning, March 23. at 9:30 o'clock.

BANKRUPT SALE AT AUCTION, OF Stock of Teas,

At Our Auction Rooms, 84 & 86 Randolph-at-WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 24, at 11 o'clock, By order of Bradford Hancock, Esq., As signee of Arthus Parkinson, a bankrupt.

We will sell on WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 14, at il c'clock, at our auction rooms, the Wholesnie Stock of TEAN, consisting of Imporial, Hyson, Japan, and Oolong, belonging to said c-tate.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioness. REMOVED TO 255 & 257 WABASH-AV.

SECOND PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF Marble and Marbleized SLATE AND IRON MANTELS AND GRATES,

Thursday Morning, March 25, at 10 o'cles The largest and most elegant assortment ever shoun in this city in Statuary, Italian, Tennessee, Champian, Spanish, Formess, Bougard, and other Marbles. Also Marbleized Irou and Siste Mantels, with Plain and Orna-mental Grates. ELISON, POMEROY & OO., Austioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., DRY GOODS We invite particular attention to our next Auction Sale of Doy Goods, to be held Tuesday, March 25, at 25 a.m., One of the attractive features of this sale will be the of-

This stock consists in part of Fine Table Damasks, Fine All-Linon Towels, Napkins, Handkernoi, fs. Crash, Shirt Fronts, Fronting Linens, dc., making in all the beat Linen Sale ever offered in the city. Also, special sale of a FULL LINE OF DRESS GOODS. Hosiery in great wariety, Hats and Care, Underwear, Notices, White Goods, Ment's and Boys' Clothing, Humburg Embroideries, Rufflings, Ar-ficial Flowers, Trimod Hats, Plated Goods, Casters, Knives, Forts, Spoons, Great sale Pockes and Table Culter, 26,000 colore Cigare, Full lines Piece Goods, Costings, Cassingeres, Satinsta, Cottonades, Cheviots, Jeans, &c., Calley, Chevict, and Flower Piece Press Shirts. Also, Calley, Chevict, and Flower Piece, and Fundamental Goods, Carpet Sale at II o'clock, at which time will be clered (in addition to the regular line of Ingrain and Cottage Carpets) a special attraction in

Tapestry Brussels Carpets.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabasher. PHAETONS, Open & Top Baggies, & Democrats AT AUCTION.

We shall make our Opening Sale on TURSDAY, March 23, at 11 a. m. promot. We shall show the FINEST ASSORTMENT OF WORK IN OPEN AND COVERED 2-SEAT PARK PHAETONS OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES. PHAETONS, DEMOCRATS, AND HARNESS ever offered in this city. The late opening of Spring has obliged manufacturers to get advances, and their work will be sold.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabsahay.

AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, MARCH 23, Young, Sound, Bay Horse; one Single larness, and one Covered Delivery Wagon. At 11:30 a. m., sharp.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 79 Wabsairs. AT OUR AUCTION SALE

BOOTS & SHOES,

On Wednesday, March 24, In addition to our UNUSUAL LARGE STOCK, we shall offer a VERY FIRE LINE of CALF BOOTS.

AND

30 CASES WELL-ASSORTED SLIPPERS ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

Sale by Catalogue at 9% a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-st.

Geo. P. Gore & Co., 68 & 70 Wabash-av., Will sell at Auction WEDNESDAY, March 24, at 91-2 a.m., the entire stock of the late THOMAS HILD DERMAN, retailer of BOOTS and SHOES

MARTIN GANGLEY, Administr On Thursday, March 25, at 9 1-2 o'clock. TO THE CITY AND COUNTRY DEALERS 2,000 Page, Glassware, good asserting 2,000 Lamps. 3 Crates Decorated Ware. G. P. GUER 4 CO., Austices By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,

1,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOE AT AUCTION,
Tuesday Merring, March 21, at 914 o'elect.
Spring stock of all kinds consisted approach

VOLUME

MANDEL 121 & 123

Twenty-second-st. BLACK

Being Special Bargains Auction Sales. Never have first-class at the present time. A Bellon's G

\$1.50 and

Bonnet, Pon Tapissier, Benging in prices fre

FIELD

Œ State and Wa Will offer We

24, another lot of cy Silks at 71 cheapest goods this market.

Also, a full Gros Grain Silk \$2 per yard, in

for evening or a very cheap. We have all n CASHMERE I Acknowledged handsomer blac ish than any o

GUARANTE Our lines at and \$2, are ch All grades of et's, and Giran

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By J. Emrasow So.

"A work of peculiar of
the ordinary novel of the of
its freshness. The scene of
few England town, at the
tury. Of the life of the of
made a careful and enses,
characteristic features win
dramas are embodied in the
great dramatic power."— CASTLE NOWHER By CONSTANCE FENING:
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"Since the day when
"Since the day when
awoke us all to a new sens
se book of short stories so
so indisputably original."
buns.

LITTLE CLASSICS
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The Signal Man, by Ch
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Made, by RORRET T.,
coas, by FRANCIS O'
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JAMES R. OF New Mu

German F For Mixed Voices. Ju good collection of entire Derman composers. Price, \$1.50.

Original By H. K. OLIVER, the hand, and other favor hants, and Authons, in Price, Boards, to Seven

Piano A large collection of full of good and mes sucreation. Price

Praise of the Rabbath School Song I and from all who have mend it highly.